

F B I

Date: 12/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain-text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum relating to "Proposal to Organize an International Solidarity Campaign to Save the Life and Effect the Release of Antonio Maidana, Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Paraguay."

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/6/61 by CG 5824-S* to SAS CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN.

A copy of the document referred to herein was received by the CP, USA, fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and, in turn, relayed to CG 5824-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA. To date, this document has not been delivered to the CP, USA.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source. Similarly, the letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C., in accordance with Buairtel of 9/27/61.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

DEC 28 1961
C. C. NICK

AGENCY State, CIA
REQ. REC'D 12/18/61
DATE FORW. 12/18/61
HOW FORW. 12/18/61
BY 12/18/61

Approved: _____

6 JAN 4 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-64-200-224

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 64-200-224



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 12, 1961

~~PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE
AND EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO
MAIDANA, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY~~

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

During the course of the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, the fraternal delegation from the Communist Party of Paraguay provided the various other fraternal delegations with a document, the contents of which are set forth below:

"PROPOSAL TO ORGANISE AN INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA, SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF PARAGUAY

"Dozens of political prisoners have been assassinated by the despotic Stroessner regime in 1960 and 1961. Thereby, it hopes to check the revolutionary process now under way in Paraguay in the form of strikes, demonstrations, mass meetings and direct armed action. Such are the terms on which the North-American imperialists will grant new loans.

"The main object of the criminal plan worked out by local FBI agents is to kill Professor Antonio Maidana, Communist Party leader and national hero, who has been languishing in prison for more than three years. The vigilance of the people and international solidarity have so far prevented them from carrying out their criminal designs.

Downgraded To
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Date

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~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1715
ENCLOSURE

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

2266
"But there is good reason to believe that the plan of assassinating Maidana has entered the decisive stage. Antonio Maidana's wife was arrested and deported in May together with the wives of other arrested Communists. They were the only ones to see the prisoners occasionally. The latest move has made the prisoners' isolation complete. On September 19 the police transferred Maidana and Comrades Julio Rojas, Alfredo Alcorta and Ananias Maidana Palacios from the prison to an unknown place. Earlier Lieutenant Jose Prieto, peasant leader Francisco Gauto and Atilano Arroyo (Colorado) 'disappeared' from the prison in the same way, and their death in prison from tortures has been recently confirmed. Nothing has been heard of Maidana and his comrades for more than a month. The government refuses information about his health and his whereabouts in spite of insistent demands by his relatives and prominent personalities and organisations of different countries.

"It is essential to launch a strong campaign of international solidarity in support of the struggle waged by the people of Paraguay for the life and liberty of Antonio Maidana and the other political prisoners. It was just such a world-wide solidarity movement that saved the life of Obdulio Barthe, an intrepid patriot and Communist.

"Today the despotic Stroessner regime fears such an international campaign more than ever before, because it urgently requires new American loans, while the Kennedy Administration is hesitant in face of the indignation and criticism evoked throughout the world by its assistance to the criminal Stroessner tyranny.

"An international solidarity movement is already under way in Uruguay, Argentina and other countries.

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

"The delegation of the Communist Party of Paraguay to the Twenty-Second Congress of the C.P.S.U. calls on all the fraternal delegations of Communist and Workers' parties, and on the delegations of the Democratic Party of Guinea, the Popular Convent Party of the Ghanaian Republic and the Sudanese Union of the Republic of Mali to promote in their countries a press and radio campaign of exposure, and to organize the sending of letters and telegrams by representative personalities in the world of science, literature and art, by political parties and parliaments, national and international associations of lawyers and teachers, by workers' trade unions, and by peasants', students', women's' and other associations, demanding that the Government of Paraguay furnish forthwith authentic information concerning the whereabouts and health of Antonio Maidana and his comrades, and to provide guarantees for their lives and immediate release, and that of all political prisoners. We also suggest sending delegations of the general public to Paraguayan embassies and consulates.

"Telegrams, letters and statements are to be addressed to:

"1. General Alfredo Stroessner, Palacio de Gobierno, Acuncion-Paraguay;

"2. General Leodegar Cabello, Estado Mayor General, Acuncion-Paraguay;

"3. Doctor Edgar Insfran, Ministerio del Interior, Acuncion-Paraguay.

"Copies of the letters and telegrams sent to the Government of Paraguay, newspaper clippings and information about the international solidarity campaign may be sent to the Union del Magisterio del Uruguay, calle San Jose, entre Paraguay e Ybycui, Montevideo-Uruguay."

~~TOP SECRET~~

PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIFE AND
EFFECT THE RELEASE OF ANTONIO MAIDANA,
SECOND SECRETARY OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF PARAGUAY

~~TOP SECRET~~

Since at such official gatherings as the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU permission must be secured from the Central Committee, CPSU, to print and distribute such documents to the delegations, the tacit approval of the Central Committee of the CPSU in support of the proposed campaign is assumed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

100-423091

BY LIAISON

Date: December 22, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0 50/0

Mr. Tolson
Relayed
1/2/62

The 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was held in Moscow, Russia, October, 1961. The Communist Party of Indonesia furnished to the fraternal delegations attending this Congress, including the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), certain documents. Among the documents furnished to the CPUSA were the following:

(1) A three-page item addressed to the "Central Committee, Communist Party of the United States," dated October 20, 1961, at Moscow, and relates to the claim of Indonesia of an area which is now under "occupation" of the Netherlands.

(2) A two-page item addressed to the "Central Committee Delegation, Communist Party of the United States" and dated October 25, 1961, at Moscow. This document sets forth a request for greetings from the various communist parties on the occasion of the anniversary of the November 12, 1926, "people's revolt against Dutch imperialist power."

A Photostat of each of the documents is enclosed with this communication. This material was furnished by a source which has furnished reliable information in the past. Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosures "Secret."

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

1 - Director

Central Intelligence Agency (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

LTG:kmo (13)

REC-5

DEC 28 1961

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TELETYPE UNIT ~~SECRET~~

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Frell

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Office of Security
Department of State

12/26/61
By Cornea
Jmf

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosures 2) BY LIAISON
Air Force

cc - O'Neill
11/4/62 RWD

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosures 2)
Department of the Army BY LIAISON

Attention: Chief, Security Division

AC 2, 11/4/62

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could result in serious damage to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. Information contained in enclosures to Chicago airtel 12/18/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - C."

~~SECRET~~

Central Committee

*Communist Party
of the United States*

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-27-2011

Moscow, October 20, 1961

Dear Comrades,

You certainly know that one proof of the fact that colonialism is not yet entirely dead is the occupation of one-fifth of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, West Irian, by the Netherlands.

Indonesia has raised this question several times in the U.N. The Indonesian claim, which received the support of the Socialist countries and of many Asian-African countries which consistently uphold the spirit of the Asian-African Conference, has so far failed to materialise because of the game played by the Dutch and American imperialists.

In view of the fact that it has recently become evident that a settlement of the question through the intermediary would only provide a means for the United States imperialists to misuse this international body to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and to repeat "the Congo experiences" in Indonesia, the Communist Party of Indonesia agreed to the stand of the Indonesian government not to raise this question again in the U.N. and to look for a settlement outside this body. This leaves two possibilities: first; direct negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesia on the basis of the transfer of West Irian to the Republic of Indonesia; and, second; a confrontation of Dutch and Indonesian military forces.

As you know, the session of the Council of Asian-African People's Solidarity held in April this year in Bandung, made the question of West Irian the theme of one of its resolutions. This resolution amongst other things condemned:

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-2-

a. the savage murder of the people of the Beliam Valley in West Irian who refused to carry out forced labour,

b. the suppression of the resistance of the West Irian people against Dutch colonialism,

c. the increase of Dutch armed forces in West Irian which constitutes a concrete threat against Indonesia and to peace in this part of the world and the world in general,

d. the fraud of setting up the so-called "Dutch New Guinea Council", and,

e. other attempts in the form of propaganda aimed at separating West Irian from the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of strengthening Dutch colonialism there.

The session of the Council of Asian-African People's Solidarity supported these demands and the measures being carried out and which will be carried out by Indonesia to liberate its own territory from Dutch occupation.

The Indonesian people, however, next to relying on their own strength with their proletariat in the vanguard, are in great need of more concrete actions of solidarity, the more so, since the monopolist enterprises of the United States and Japan have entered into a plot with the Dutch colonialists to exploit this part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Of course this solidarity will in the first place come from the proletariat of other countries. By so doing a common blow will be delivered against the common enemy, colonialism and imperialism.

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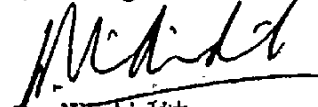
~~SECRET~~

-3-

We herewith send you some publications of the C.P.I. together with some material issued by the government of Indonesia which may be useful in further understanding the question of West Irian.

Thanking you very much for your attention,

Head of the Delegation of the C.P.I.
to the XXII-nd Congress of the C.P.S.U.,


D. N. Aidit,

Chairman of the C.C. of the C.P.I.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Central Committee/Delegation
*Communist Party
of the United States*

Moscow, October 25, 1961.

Dear Comrades,

Thirty-five years ago the Dutch colonialists, then at the zenith of their power, unleashed an unbridled reign of economic exploitation and political oppression against the people of Indonesia. The already extreme low living conditions of the people became worse and worse and an ever growing resistance was put up against the Dutch colonial regime.

Sensing the unrest and the great dissatisfaction of the people, the Dutch colonial administration resorted to a series of measures all aimed at breaking the resistance of the people. Workers, striking for better wages, peasants demanding the reduction of rents were persecuted and arrested. The Dutch did not shrink back from organising gangs terrorising the people.

All this led to the outbreak of the people's revolt against Dutch imperialist power on November 12, 1926 in Java and the beginning of 1927 in Sumatera. Though founded only in 1920, the young Communist Party of Indonesia did all it could to give leadership to this revolt. However, because of inadequate preparations, lack of experience and the fact that the policy of the Indonesian proletariat and its political party was not yet correct, this heroic revolt suffered defeat. The Communist Party was outlawed and had to work illegally for twenty consecutive years.

Though unsuccessful, the November 12, 1926 revolt, the first national revolt in the history of the Indonesian people shook Dutch colonial power to its very foundation, enthused new vigour in the movement for national independence and demonstrated the leading role of the Indonesian proletariat in that movement.

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- 2 -

November 12, 1926 is each year commemorated by the Communists and working people of Indonesia as one of the important milestones in the struggle of the Indonesian people which led to the overthrow of the Dutch colonial regime on August 17, 1945.

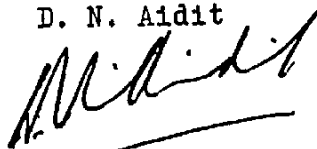
In view of the present intensified anti-colonial and anti-imperialist struggle in Indonesia, the celebrations of the November 12 revolt this year will be of great importance and we are convinced that a message of your Party, hailing this event, will be of great help to us.

We therefore would appreciate it very much if we could receive a message from your Central Committee- or if the time does not allow of this, a message from the delegation of your Party now attending the XXII-nd Congress of the CPSU- in the first week of November. The message may be sent directly to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, Kramat Raya 81, Djakarta.

Thanking you very much for the interest and support your Party has always given to the struggle of the Indonesian people for full political and economic independence, I am,

with warm Communist greetings,
Chairman of the CC, Communist
Party of Indonesia,

D. N. Aidit



~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B).

SOLO
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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead
memorandum captioned "IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF
CANADA FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OCTOBER, 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed
letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on
12/9/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in
Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the
identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing
information on a continuing basis in connection with the
national defense interests of the United States, this
letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~".
Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the
enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being
made at Washington, D. C.

EX-113

REC-5

GALE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 JAN 3 1962



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA
FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 22ND CONGRESS,
COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, OCTOBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

The individuals who attended and made up the official Communist Party of Canada fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in October, 1961, in Moscow, were as follows:

Tim Buck, General Secretary

Leslie Morris, a member of the
National Executive Committee

John Weir, a member of the
National Executive Committee

RUS-1A
CANADA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1717



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 18, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPATION OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN THE AFFAIRS
OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

According to Harry Guralnick, the Communist Party of Canada functionary-assigned to the "World Marxist Review" in Prague, Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of China representatives as of early December, 1961, who were assigned to the "World Marxist Review" did not regularly participate in any of that publication's Editorial Board meetings. Presently, Chou En-mi (phonetic), the leading Communist Party of China representative to the "World Marxist Review" is ill; however, the other lesser Communist Party of China representatives assigned to the "World Marxist Review" only appear at the publication's office long enough to sign in and make their presence known. Infrequently there will be a Communist Party of China representative at an Editorial Board meeting solely for the purpose of taking notes on discussions but they will never contribute anything to the meeting. The last concrete contribution made by the Chinese in way of material for publication in the "World Marxist Review" pre-dates the Bucharest meeting of 1960. At the present time, since the "World Marxist Review" is preparing to publish an article on the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the wife of Chou En-mi (phonetic) is attending a number of Board meetings but solely for the purpose of taking notes.

Guralnick is of the opinion that the relationship between the Chinese has continued to deteriorate since the

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100-428091-1718
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING PARTICIPATION
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA IN
THE AFFAIRS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST
REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held November, 1960; however, the Chinese will maintain relationship with representatives at the "World Marxist Review" headquarters in Prague.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION RELATING TO IDENTITIES OF
PARTICIPANTS IN A PRIVATE MEETING HELD
IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 2, 1961**

On December 2, 1961, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) met with a group of individuals in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which personal matters were discussed generally. Among those attending were former United States residents Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern, Abe and Isabella Chapman, and John S. Galt and his wife. In addition, Larry Guralnick, the Communist Party of Canada representative on the "World Marxist Review", Prague, Czechoslovakia, was present. Ann Culler, the wife of Guralnick, was confined to a hospital in Prague and not able to attend. John Gibbons, the brother of Joe Gibbons of Chicago, was also invited to the gathering but because of the fact that he spends all weekends with his wife who is now insane and confined to an institution, he was unable to be present.

100-428091-1718
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for the New York Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Official Reception for the Communist Party, USA, Fraternal Delegation to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union, Moscow, Russia, November 3, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/9/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The reception referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was held in the office of FROL R. KOZLOV, a Secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), Sixth Floor, Main Building, CPSU Headquarters, located on "Old Square," Moscow, Russia.

In accordance with instructions in Quarterly of 9/27/61 and since CG 5824-S* was the only individual, other than NIKOLAI VLADIMIROVICH MOSTOVETS, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, who took notes and because of the limited attendance at this function, the letterhead memorandum has

③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) / ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1719
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago
RWH:MDW
(5)

58 JAN 3 1962

G. C. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source. Also, in accordance with Buairtel of 9/27/61, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 11, 1961

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

On Friday, November 3, 1961, the entire fraternal delegation of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) to the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), which had been held in Moscow during October, 1961, with the exception of James Jackson, attended a reception in their honor at Central Committee of the CPSU Headquarters in Moscow. Attending on behalf of the CPSU were Frol R. Kozlov, a member of the Presidium and a Secretary of the Central Committee; Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee and Head of the International Department; V. Korianov, a Deputy to Ponomarev; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee; and, Igor Mikhilov (phonetic), who acted as translator. This meeting lasted for approximately one and one-half hours and the only talks delivered were given by Kozlov and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, CP, USA.

Kozlov opened the meeting and the essence of his remarks were as follows:

"We thank you for the information that has been received by the Central Committee. We know your difficulties and you not only have our sympathy, but the sympathy of all of the Soviet people. In our country, your words sounded like a bell, clear and loud.

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ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1719

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

Parenthetically speaking, these remarks of Kozlov referred to the speech which had been given by Flynn at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU in October.

Kozlov's remarks continued.

"We, by our work and the fulfillment of our program, should help your work. We already are working to fulfill our plans and program. In fact, only yesterday we had a meeting of the Presidium at which Comrade Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary, took up with us the question of agriculture and we adopted measures, very correct ones, to put this program into life in the field of agriculture. Don't be surprised if you hear that Comrade Khrushchev is already travelling in order to raise the question with the Party and with the people. This trip of Comrade Khrushchev is being made upon a decision of the Presidium of the Party. Our Presidium is a good Presidium and when Comrade Khrushchev leads this work, we are confident that its decisions will be fulfilled.

"We know of your difficulties from reading the press. But as you know--some of us members of the Presidium have been in the United States; for example, Comrade Khrushchev; Comrade Mikoyan, First Deputy Premier; Comrade Polyansky, Premier of the Russian SSR, and myself. Of course, as you know, there were no eggs thrown at me, but in Chicago they did have a few professional pickets out. In San Francisco, I was received by a pretty good crowd. In Detroit, the Mayor said he would not shake hands with me but nevertheless the Governor welcomed me and Mr. Ford was a wonderful host and escort. Mr. Ford treated me wonderfully.

Parenthetically speaking, the reason Kozlov made this remark was to show that the Mayor of Detroit, a politician, does not represent the government but rather it is controlled by big business represented by Mr. Ford.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

The following is the essence of Kozlov's continuing remarks:

"I visited over twenty plants in the United States. In most factories, the workers greeted me in a friendly way. Some of them sent greetings to the Soviet people as I passed by.

"When Vice President Nixon was here, I had some discussion with him and he remarked that Khrushchev was a darn good politician and he wished we would send him over to help him out in the coming election. I am not hypocritical and I did not say we would send him over.

"In the United States I visited a plant at Cannon, (phonetic) Pennsylvania. It was an old plant and I was shocked to see it; however, I was welcomed by the workers there. When I asked a foreman why the plant was dark and dirty, he told me it was only because of a dirty skylight.

"When talking to Ford, he said every 52 seconds we produce a car, are you surprised? I said no, up to 1949 I worked in a Leningrad tractor plant and every 60 seconds we turned out a tractor, so why should I be surprised.

"My general impressions were that our general level of technology is higher than that in the United States but as far as general volume of production is concerned, in some sections of industry the United States is ahead.

"Now, let us take the question of atomic power ships. We are ahead because by the time they had started building the 'USS Savannah,' our ship, 'The Lenin,' was already launched. I asked some of the people connected with the building of the 'Savannah' how long it would be before they launched it. They said one and one-half years. At the time, I made a little wager and said it would take you over two years. Now, while

~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

our icebreaker 'Lenin' is working in the Arctic, the 'Savannah' is still not completed and over two years has passed.

"Why do I compare atomic ships? Well, that is an advanced new industry. I would say that we have as good technology in all major industry as in the United States and that our major industry compares favorably with the United States. Mr. Nixon, when he was here, was accompanied by Admiral Rickover, and they visited the icebreaker 'Lenin.' They wanted some concrete information from us, but we didn't give it to them, and I told them that they hadn't given us any information on atomic energy. The reason we didn't give it to them was because we knew we were ahead in this field.

"While I was in the United States, they wanted to show me arms which they laughingly described as 'toys.' I said I didn't care to see them and that we were against arms; besides, we have 'real toys' just as good or better.

"My first conclusion from my visit to the United States is that we will be ahead of the United States in many fields soon. Yet, in some fields of industry and production we are already ahead of the United States.

"The second conclusion I drew from my visit to the United States was that the Soviet Union had many friends there and so has your Party but they are afraid and do not openly declare themselves.

"I met a Russian woman, a foreman in one of the plants I visited, and she told me how she lives. She had a house, a car, and living very well. She asked if she might come and visit her sister in Moscow. She did come and I saw her again and she had to admit that perhaps we did not have the kind of bombs the United States has, but she had to admit 'You will catch up, there is no doubt about it from the things I saw.' I want to impress upon you that there are people of

~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

this type, friends who don't express themselves; who are really your reserves.

"When I was in California, I met a scientist by the name of Mc Millan (phonetic) and I noted they were building atomic reactors. These reactors work like ours and each country had built them independently without any exchange of information. Professor Mc Millan asked me what we pay scientists in salary in the Soviet Union. I told him that our scientists, like the President of the Academy of Science of the USSR, receive a salary twice that of the President of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Khrushchev.

"The monopolies control all research in the United States and for this reason the scientist has no possibility of using his initiative. In our country, if a scientist wants to show his initiative, there is nothing to stop him.

"I also visited some farmers. They were nice people and they opened their meeting with prayer and I joined in. After the prayer, I asked what they had said, and I was told it was a prayer for peace and friendship. No wonder I joined them. You have reserves among such people who believe in peace. Well, now this is why Comrade Khrushchev said of your Party, 'Small in measure, great in meaning.'

"Your policies and the policies your Party pursues are correct. You have fought against revisionism and you have fought against sectarianism in order to participate in mass work. These were good fights and I hope you succeed in your mass activities. The conditions in the United States are very difficult, but you have a good basis for work. The time is not far away when you may influence hundreds of thousands of people and you will bring them closer to your Party.

"This superiority that we will achieve over the United States will be held by us. When Admiral Rickover was in the Soviet Union we had a conversation on atomic submarines. He asked me some questions and I answered them. I told him

~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

we have intercontinental ballistic rockets and that we can hit a hundred of the big cities of the United States. Since Rickover had initiated the discussion, I asked him if he thought I was telling the truth? He agreed that I was. I further told him that we had three rockets for each city even though we needed only one for its destruction. Rickover countered by telling me of the superiority of American atomic submarines and how they might destroy Soviet cities. So, I said suppose they do, which is hardly likely, you will find that when these subs come back to the United States, that they will find their American cities wiped out. I told Rickover that we would defend ourselves. Rickover agreed with me that it would be much better to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

"Our present policy of carrying on atomic explosions is necessary to sober those in the United States who might be dreaming of adventures.

"When I was in the United States, they offered to take me to visit some rocket bases. I refused the offer since the policy of reciprocity generally prevails; I could forego this visit. We don't want them to see ours. I told them I came to the United States to open an exhibit and not for the purpose of visiting military installations.

"On the day before my departure from the United States I visited Averrell Harriman who I know, and he asked me what I had seen and what were my impressions. I said I saw good things and bad things. I rode your subways in New York City; they are dark, smelly, crowded, etc., and this is a bad example of what I saw. Since you have peoples capitalism in the United States, why don't you reconstruct them? We will give you all the blueprints free.

"Then Harriman asked did you see any United States imperialists while you were here? Yes I said. He asked me who and I said you. Harriman joked and asked if he were the only one. I said no, there are the Rockefellers, my friend Mr. Ford, and others.

~~TOP SECRET~~

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"Comrade Khrushchev has a thousand more impressions on the United States than I have. Some of his impressions are good and some are bad. But he, too, sees developing favorable opportunities for your Party and if you can awake this dormant feeling of friendship among your people for our people, you will find many friends.

"I am not letting you in on any secret for, as you know, when I left the United States I carried in my pocket an invitation for Comrade Khrushchev to visit the United States.

"Now, about the Twenty-Second Congress. The enemy is trying to distract from the essence of this important Congress. They are overdoing the rift between us and the world Marxist with Albania. They are magnifying the issue. They are distorting the cult of the personality. They are elaborating on the anti-Party groups and giving it attention that it did not get at the Twenty-Second Congress. They are also distorting Comrade Khrushchev's suggestion regarding the date for signing a treaty with the German Democratic Republic. As far as we are concerned, it doesn't make any difference whether we pick the 13th of the month or any other day for the signing of a peace treaty. The only reason Comrade Khrushchev brought up this question at the Congress was in order to point out that dates were unimportant if people were really serious and wanted to negotiate the German question.

"Well, I wanted to assure you that we are organizing the people for the fulfillment of the glorious program adopted at the Twenty-Second Congress. Now, a few words about your people. They are more like our people than any others I know. I don't know of any two countries where people are so much alike. They joke, sing, show initiative and want to get ahead. Their habits are like ours and we have many things in common as people. I can predict that the social structure in the United States will change some day and not in the too distant future.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION FOR THE CP, USA,
FRATERNAL DELEGATION TO THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE CPSU, MOSCOW, RUSSIA,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

"On the question of democracy and the future of the government. I had a little debate on this question with Mr. Nixon. We prepare material and pass out this material to members of our Soviet, also to various Ministers. We meet, we argue, and sometimes heatedly. Nixon complained that the people might be interested in our arguments and we even keep our arguments secret. I asked Mr. Herter who was with Mr. Nixon are you always in complete agreement with Nixon on foreign policy? He said no. I said you, too, have some secrets, so why aren't we entitled to keep some.

"I want to repeat we have the warmest feeling for your Party. If Comrade Khrushchev was here, he would say the same thing. I ask that you convey the best wishes and regards to your Party's leadership."

Following Kozlov's remarks, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn spoke. She covered the inner situation in the CP, USA, emphasizing the struggle against factionalism and how the Party had eliminated these people. She mentioned, without naming, a certain member of the National Committee who had held out in connection with the factionalist struggle and only at the last moment had changed his opinion.

Although both Korianov and Ponomarev appeared prepared to ask some concrete questions, neither participated in the proceedings of this meeting.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Statements on Cuba Made by Representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union During October - November, 1961."

The information contained in this letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 12/7 and 12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C G Wick

Approved: [Signature]
62 JAN 3 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

INT. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 15, 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ON CUBA
MADE BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

During the course of October-November, 1961, conversation was held with officials of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), including V. V. Korianov, assistant to Boris N. Ponomarev, head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, head of the North and South American Section of the International Department, and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, in which each made similar statements pointing up the concern of the Soviet Union regarding the responsibility it had assumed for Cuba's socialist state and the preservation of Cuba's economy. They noted that the economic assistance being given to Cuba and to countries like China and the newly independent undeveloped nations of Africa had created substantial monetary problems for the Soviet Union as well as having become a drain upon the Soviet economy. Both Korianov and Mostovets in reference to Cuba pointed out that the Soviet Union, in its own right, is one of the world's major producers of sugar and had supplies, itself, available for export. Yet, it is now purchasing and committed to larger purchases in the future of this same item in order to preserve the Cuban economy. In regard to this, one of these

Russia

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1720

INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ON CUBA MADE
BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPART-
MENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING OCTOBER-NOVEMBER,
1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

individuals remarked, "Why does the Soviet Union need more sugar, we already have it coming out of our ears." On another occasion, either Mostovets or Grechukhin was heard to remark that the CPSU had been extremely disappointed in the recent statement of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in which he acknowledged that he is and had been a Communist. It is the opinion of some in the leadership of the CPSU that Castro had not only damaged the position of other Latin American Parties, but this statement by him had been a setback for other peoples movements in the Latin American area.

While indicating that there may be minor irritations existing between the Soviet Union and Cuba, both Mostovets and Grechukhin noted that the Soviet Union is working extremely hard to extend its influence in Latin America and is not now about to lessen its hard won influence in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6 and 12/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

Memo Bureau to Sullivan (encs)
12/20/61 LTC: [unclear]
Let's to [unclear] [unclear] Letterhead memo
AG (enc) [unclear] 12/21/61
1-DAG (enc) The Case (enc) LTC: [unclear]
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

Approved: _____

51 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 15, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, in December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early October, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets and Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin openly stated that the present condition of state and Party relations between the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China have worsened since the period of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, November, 1960. The attacks and provocations which were then being heaped upon the Soviet Union by the Albanian Party of Labor are being interpreted by officials of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to be the master's voice, China, talking. Both Mostovets and Grechukhin, as well as Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, in conversations during November, 1961, indicated that the Chinese had only given lip service to the Declaration of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties which had been a result of their meeting in 1960. The Chinese, they said, are today pursuing the same old policies and teaching their people that "peaceful co-existence is impossible--war is inevitable."

On yet another occasion, Mostovets and Grechukhin stated that the Soviet Union has fears that the current actions and utterances of the Communist Party of China may someday put the Soviet Union in a situation which could provoke an international crisis.

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1721

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

They also mentioned that the Soviet Union presently had under consideration the dispatch of an official delegation to China for the purpose of presenting a request to China to cease and desist from the beaming of certain provocative broadcasts to the Latin American areas which have been in support of the Albanian charges against the CPSU.

While the Communist Party of China was invited to and did send a delegation headed by ~~Chou En-lai~~, Premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow during October, 1961, little part was played by this delegation in the Congress. Chou En-lai himself departed from the Congress after the four days of its proceedings and returned to China. The other delegates remained for the rest of the Congress but were inactive. Among the other 79 Communist Parties represented at the Congress by fraternal delegations, only a limited number, probably as few as 10, had any association with the Communist Party of China delegation, except by accident. Those delegations which may have been in contact with the delegation from the Communist Party of China or might have participated in functions sponsored by the Chinese Embassy, were those which by proximity or circumstance had been placed in the Chinese sphere of influence. RUSSIA

Of all the world Marxist-Leninist Parties, the only Party so labeled and not receiving an official invitation to the 22nd Congress was the Albanian Party of Labor. The Chinese delegation during the course of the Congress on a number of occasions were heard to quietly protest the fact that while a number of the bourgeois African Parties had been

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~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA AND THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION DURING
THE PERIOD OF LATE 1961

invited to send delegations, the Albanian Party of Labor,
a true Marxist-Leninist Party had not been so invited.

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nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
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and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

B- SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "MOMENTO OF 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, GIVEN TO ALL FRATERNAL DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE".

The information set forth in the enclosed
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

- 1 cc + 1 enc 808 RB 1 enc destroyed*
3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM) *REC-7*
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

17 DEC 21 1961

EX-113

C O. WICK

Approved: *JHG/aj*

58 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

MEMENTO OF 22ND CONGRESS, COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, GIVEN TO ALL
FRATERNAL DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

When the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, was concluded, the CPSU presented to each fraternal delegate in attendance, a specially prepared expensive wafer thin gold jeweled watch. Each watch bore the inscription "Participant in 22nd Congress, CPSU".

Four Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, which included Elizabeth Curley Flynn, James E. Jackson, Henry Winston, and George Meyers, were all presented with such mementos of the Congress. A fifth watch was collected by Flynn, Head of the CP, USA delegation, which she was to carry back to the United States and present to Gus Hall, Head of the United States CP.

100-427011-1728
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSLATION BY COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF PAMPHLET BY MIKE NEWBERRY RELATING TO THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

GALE

- ③ 100-428091-5 enc destroyed
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) 7 ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

16 DEC 28 1961

62 JAN 3 1962
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING TRANSLATION BY
COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA OF A
PAMPHLET BY MIKE NEWBERRY RELATING TO
THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

A source, who has furnished reliable information
in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In early December, 1961, Borhuslav Laslovichka
(phonetic), who is the Head of the International Department
of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
noted that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would translate
into the Czechoslovak language a pamphlet prepared by Mike
Newberry, a member of the Editorial Staff of "The Worker",
an East Coast Communist publication. This Newberry pamphlet
represents the current position of the Communist Party, USA
(CP, USA) in regard to the John Birch Society.

At this same time, Laslovichka made a request to
a representative of the CP, USA, that the International
Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party
of Czechoslovakia be furnished on a continuing basis all
current information relating to the repressive campaign
against the CP, USA, being conducted by the United States
Government.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

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100-428091-1723
ENCLOSURE

B 8
FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning the Secretariat, Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been orally furnished by CG 5824-S* TO SA RICHARD W. HANSEN 12/8/61.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~." Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

GALE

REG-75

12/26/61

LTC: [unclear]

100-428091-1724

12/26/61 letter [unclear]

DEC 28 1961

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

December 18, 1961

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SECRETARIAT,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows during December, 1961:

MEMBERS OF THE

The current Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) elected at the Twenty-Second Congress of the CPSU held in Moscow, Russia, during October, 1961, is as follows:

Russia

Nikita S. ~~X~~ Khrushchev, First Secretary
Frol R. ~~X~~ Kozlov
Otto ~~X~~ Kuusinen
Boris N. ~~X~~ Ponomarev
I. V. ~~X~~ Spiridonov
Mikhail ~~X~~ Suslov
P. N. ~~X~~ Demichev
L. E. ~~X~~ Ilyichev
Aleksander N. ~~X~~ Shelepin

Ponomarev was reportedly added to the Central Committee, CPSU, as a reward for the part he had played in the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow, Russia, November, 1960. Ponomarev's role in this meeting was important and resulted in the mobilization of the majority of the Parties of the world rallying to the support of the CPSU in regard to the inter-Party dispute going on between the CPSU and the Communist Party of China (CPC).

In regard to Ilyichev, the former Soviet Minister of Propaganda, it has been stated that he is preparing to give Ponomarev, according to Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU,

100-428091-1724
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SECRETARIAT,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

a challenge for authority and is in competition for Ponomarev's position as the Head of the International Department.

In regard to Spiridonov, his election to the Secretariat of the Central Committee represents the first time since the Stalin era that the head of the Leningrad Party organization has been placed in such a position.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)
SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 'THE PEOPLES WORLD'".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

100-428091-1725
3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

EX-115

REC-5

4 DEC 28 1961

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE PEOPLES WORLD"

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In late 1960, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) had indicated they would be agreeable to the purchasing of up to 1,500 subscriptions to "The Peoples World", a West Coast Communist publication; however, such an order for subscriptions for "The Peoples World" from the CPSU never materialized.

In November, 1961, the matter relating to the purchase by the CPSU of the subscriptions to "The Peoples World" was discussed with Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, and his assistant Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin. Their comments in regard to this matter were as follows:

The past practice of the CPSU has been to distribute in the Soviet Union only those newspapers which could be considered officially as Communist Party publications and they cannot assume the responsibility for non-Party publications. In addition, in the recent past, "The Peoples World", particularly in regard to the resumption of nuclear testing by the Soviet Union, had printed some information unfavorable to the Soviet Union. Also, "The Peoples World" had in the recent past, printed several letters from a (First Name Unknown) Mandell (phonetic), an individual who had been expelled from the CP, USA,

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1725

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, SOVIET UNION, TO ACCEPT 500
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE PEOPLES WORLD"

in 1956 for anti-Party activity. These letters by Mandell were anti-Soviet in point of view. However, since the CP, USA, had requested action in this regard, the International Department of the Central Committee, CPSU, would be agreeable to accepting 500 subscriptions to "The Peoples World. The CP, USA, may be advised that an order for these subscriptions would be made sometime after the first of the year, 1962.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 photostats and for the New York Office 1 photostat of an 8 page item captioned "DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPORT", Volume 10, Number 23.

The above noted item was secured by CG 5824-S* on 12/2/61, during a brief stop-over in East Berlin, German Peoples Democratic Republic, when the Scandinavian Airlines plane on which he was traveling made a scheduled stop at an East Berlin airport. The item, according to CG 5824-S*, is in itself of no particular interest but is an excellent example of East German propaganda printed in the English language and being disseminated by the international Communist movement. For this reason, CG 5824-S* felt the Bureau and New York might desire to be cognizant of the nature of the item.

GALE

- cc + 1 enc 808 RB
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-434637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

17 DEC 26 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
U.S. WICK

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge
64 JAN 4 1962

Sent _____ M Per _____

INDEXED
100-428091-1726A. B. Smith
634

DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPORT

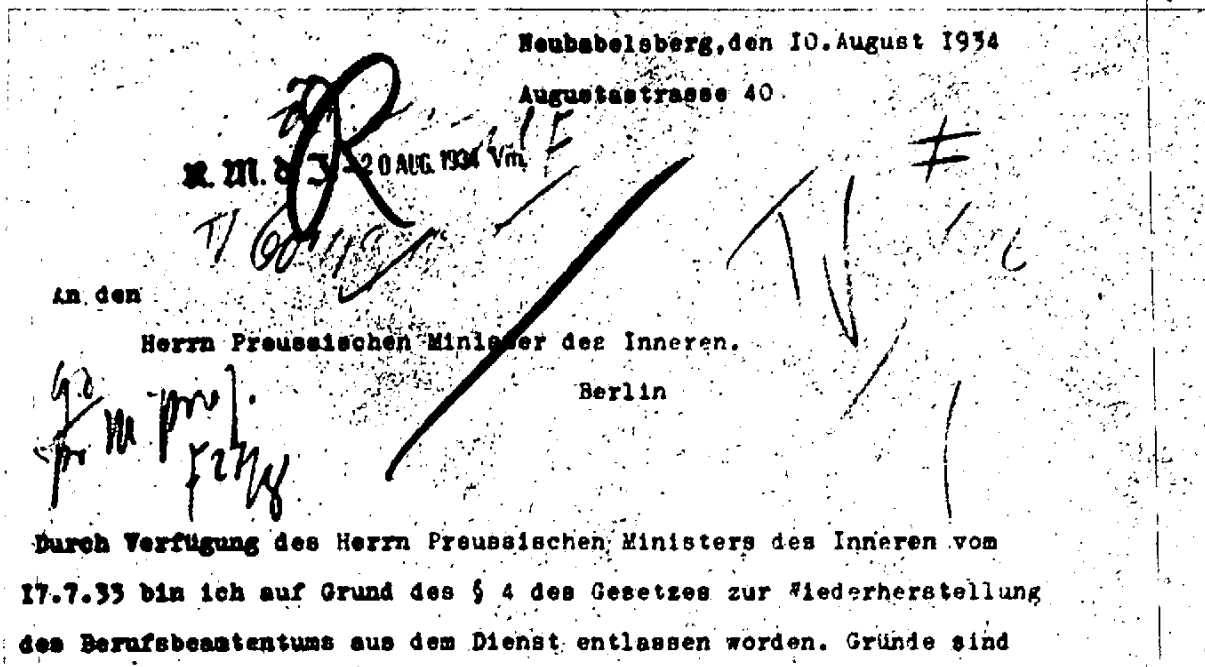
Vol. X No. 23

November 24th 1961

Price: 15 Pf. 5c. 3d.

"I'VE ALWAYS BEEN NICE TO NAZIS"

- Adenauer (1934)



In the files of the Nazi Ministry of the Interior, now held by the authorities of the German Democratic Republic, research workers recently found a revealing letter written in 1934 by Konrad Adenauer, today Chancellor of West Germany. When the Nazis came to power in 1933 they had dismissed Konrad Adenauer as Lord Mayor of Cologne, and deprived him of his pension. Adenauer felt that he had been unjustly treated, and on August 10th 1934 he wrote a ten-page letter to Wilhelm Frick, Prussian and Reich Minister of the Interior, claiming that he had always been "nice to the Nazis" and asking for his pension back. Frick was hanged as a war criminal in Nuremberg on October 16th 1946.

In his letter, long extracts from which are published on the following pages, Adenauer makes these points:

1. "I have always treated the Nazi Party in an absolutely correct manner", even when this involved

ignoring directives given by the Government of the Weimar Republic.

2. "For years I allowed the Nazi Party to hoist its swastika flag... contrary to the decrees of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior."

3. "I stated that such a large party as the Nazi Party must undoubtedly be represented in a leading capacity in the Government."

4. It is extremely painful to be dismissed on the grounds that I am 'nationally unreliable'. I urgently request that the decision be revised."

As a result of his begging letter, Adenauer's pension was restored. Throughout the entire Nazi period the Nazi state paid him an annual pension of 12,000 marks — about £1000, and in 1938 made him a special grant of 280,000 marks (over £20,000) because he had been deprived of his post as Lord Mayor.

Now read Adenauer's begging letter. The photostatic reproductions of parts of this letter have never before been published.

Adenauer's Begging Letter

(Passages printed in bold face are those reproduced in the photostats on these pages)

Neubabelsberg, August 10th 1934
The Prussian Minister of the Interior
Berlin.

By decree of the Prussian Minister of the Interior of July 17th 1933 I was dismissed (from the post of Lord Mayor of Cologne, ed.) on the basis of Paragraph 4 of the Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service. I was not informed of the reasons. I herewith apply for an investigation of this case under Paragraph 6 of this law, and to be placed on the retired list.

(Adenauer then quotes at length the text of the relevant nazi legislation and decrees purging the civil service, stressing the following stipulations:

1. The entire political activity of the civil servant, particularly since November 9th 1918, is to be considered.

2. Membership of a non-nazi party, taken alone, is not proof of "national unreliability".

3. Civil servants should be purged "if they had attacked the national movement in a slanderous manner, maligned its leadership, or used their office to persecute nationally-minded officials.")

In 1908, after passing my examinations as Court Assessor in 1902, I entered the service of the City of Cologne. In 1917 I was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Cologne, and confirmed by the Monarch. In 1929 I was re-elected, although the Social Democrats and Communists fought hard against my re-election.

I have been, for a long period, a registered member of the Zentrum Party; I have never belonged to any other party. I have always treated the NSDAP (Nazi Party, ed.) in an absolutely correct manner; in so doing I found myself repeatedly at logger-

heads with ministerial directives, and the opinions of the Zentrum fraction of the Cologne City Parliament.

te teilzunehmen; die Verhandlungen verliefen nicht nur in der sachlichsten und höflichsten Form, ich habe auch bei ihnen ausdrücklich erklärt, dass nach meiner Meinung, eine so grosse Partei wie die NSDAP unbedingt führend in der Regierung vertreten sein müsse. Ich berufe mich auf das Zeugnis des Herrn Ministers Kerl, sowie auf die über die Verhandlungen aufgenommenen bei den Akten des Staatsministeriums befindlichen Protokolle.

"The Nazi Party must undoubtedly be in the Government . . ."

For years, contrary to the decrees of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, I made available to the NSDAP the municipal sports grounds, and allowed the NSDAP to hoist its swastika flag on the municipal flag poles at its meetings held there. I refer here to the relevant files of the Cologne Municipality, and testimony given by Herr Billstein.

For years, in the relevant committees, and contrary to the ministerial directives, I urged that municipal advertising should be given to the "Westdeutschen Beobachter" (Nazi Party newspaper in Cologne, ed.). See the Protocol Book of the Constitutional Committee of the City of Cologne.

In summer 1930 I ordered that the decree of the Prussian Ministry of State, instructing that National Socialist officials should be named so that they could be disciplined, should not be put into effect, since I held this decree to be unjustified and unjust. See the testimony of Herr Berndorf in Cologne.

At that time the nationalist city councillor Gauleiter Grohé asked me whether city officials who gave their support to the NSDAP had anything to fear from me. I told him . . . that if any official wanted to give his support to the NSDAP outside office hours, then this was purely his per-

sonal affair, and that such official had nothing to fear from me.

Something which happened on one of the last Sundays before the Reichstag election of March 5th 1933 aroused the impression that I was handling the NSDAP in a hostile manner amongst a certain part of the Cologne NSDAP which did not know the full facts. In the night before this Sunday, swastika flags were secretly flown on the pylons of the suspension bridge. This bridge was municipal property, and was only decked with flags when the city administration itself ordered the flagging. As a result I informed the Cologne party leadership that I could understand that the party wished to show its flags at its meeting, but that this was a municipal building which was not near to the scene of the meeting; I said that I was, however, agreeable that the flags should be hoisted in front of the Fair building in which the meeting should be held, and that the party leadership should send somebody who should give instructions where the flags should be hoisted. After this, municipal officials, in the presence of a representative of the party leadership, erected flag-poles in front of the Fair hall, and the flags were then hoisted here. Proof: testimony of Herr Billstein of Cologne.

From the date of the establishment of the Prussian State Council, I was member and President of this Council until 1933. There were very seldom any party-political debates in the State Council, and I never participated . . .

The so-called "three-man-collegium" foreseen by the Prussian Constitution, composed of the Prime Minister, Chairman of the Landtag, and President of the State Council, met only twice, in the winter of 1932-33, on the application of Landtag Chairman Kerl (leading nazi, ed.), in order to rule on the dissolution of the Landtag . . . The sessions were very factual and polite, and at these meetings I stated specifically that I thought that such a large party as the NSDAP

Die NSDAP habe ich immer durchaus korrekt behandelt und mich dadurch wiederholt in Gegensatz zu den damaligen ministeriellen Anweisungen und auch zu den von der Zentrumsfraktion der Kölner Stadtverordnetenversammlung vertretenen Anschauungen gesetzt.

So habe ich Jahre lang entgegen der damaligen Verfügung des Preussischen Innenministers der NSDAP die städtischen Sportplätze zur Verfügung gestellt und ihr bei ihren Veranstaltungen auf diesen das Hissen ihrer Hakenkreuzfahnen an den städtischen Flaggenmasten

"I have always treated the Nazi Party well . . ."

must undoubtedly be represented in a leading capacity in the Government. I refer to the testimony of Minister Kerl, and the protocols of the meetings in the files of the State Ministry.

(Adenauer devoted the next seven pages of his long letter to his services to "the German cause" during the 1918 revolution "and the period of the enemy occupation". He drew particular attention to the fact that he had prevented the hoisting of the Red Flag on the Cologne City Hall during the 1918 revolution. Most of the long account is devoted to the attempt to prove that he played no part in attempts to establish a French-sponsored "Rhine Republic" after World War One.)

For me and for my family — I have seven children — it is extremely painful to be dismissed on the grounds that I am "nationally unreliable". I think that I can claim that under the most difficult circumstances I played a considerable part in saving the German Rhineland. After the withdrawal of the British occupation, President von Hindenburg thanked me warmly for my services, and presented me with his portrait.

This makes it even more bitter for me to be dismissed under the terms of Paragraph 4. I urgently request that the decision be revised. If there is still uncertainty or unclarity on any point, I would be glad of the opportunity to state my case.

Adenauer

Es so bitterer ist für mich die Entlassung auf Grund des § 4.
Ich bitte daher dringend um eine Nachprüfung der Entscheidung.
Wenn noch über irgend einen Punkt Unklarheiten oder Zweifel
bestehen sollten, so bitte ich mir Gelegenheit zur Stellungnahme
dazu geben zu wollen.

Adenauer

"It is bitter for me to be dismissed . . . Adenauer."

More About the Chancellor

Western newspapers sometimes attempt to present Chancellor Adenauer as some sort of hero of the anti-Nazi resistance movement. Here are some facts on the case taken from the authorised biography of Adenauer published in West Germany in 1955 ("Konrad Adenauer — Die Autorisierte Biographie" by Paul Weymar, Kindler Verlag, Munich 1955):

1. "Shortly before the outbreak of war, Adenauer travelled with his wife to Switzerland, and returned weeks later" (p. 193). Opponents of the Nazi regime received no passports or currency for foreign travel. Anti-Nazis who managed to get abroad just before World War Two stayed there.

2. "At that time (1943) Adenauer absolutely refused to take an active part in political affairs. When Goerdeler (of the 1944 anti-Hitler bomb plot) tried to get in touch with him . . . Adenauer made it quite plain that he would have no part in any such enterprise." (p. 196)

3. During the Nazi period, Adenauer was arrested three times. On June 30th 1934 he was detained for 48 hours, together with a number of

generals and bankers (p. 171-173). After the bomb-plot against Hitler in July 1944, the Gestapo rounded up almost all prominent old-time politicians, including Adenauer. During his three weeks detention he had the service of a batman who brought him breakfast in bed and he received daily food parcels (p. 206-207). In October 1944 he was arrested again, but received special treatment and was released on instructions from the SS head office in Berlin (p. 247-248). Despite these arrests, his pension was never cancelled.

4. In 1945, when the war ended, he was living peacefully at home, and the Nazis allotted him French slave labourers to care for his private garden (p. 261).

Summing up Adenauer's life during the Nazi period, the official US German-language newspaper in West Germany, "Neue Zeitung" stated on September 16th 1949: "He did not worry. He potted about in his garden, and tended his roses."

Immediately after the end of the war, the British Military authorities appointed Adenauer Mayor of Cologne, but sacked him a few weeks later for "incompetence".

Thus Spake Adenauer . . .

"It is frightening to recall what the Russians did to defenceless Germans when they invaded Germany."

(Parliamentary debate, February 8th 1952)

"We regard with respect all those who have borne weapons for our people, as part of our great military tradition. We are convinced that the good name and the great achievements of the German soldiers still live on amongst our people, despite all attempts to besmirch this name in the past few years."

(Parliamentary debate, December 5th 1952)

"We shall take special measures to help peasants fleeing from East Germany, so that they can then one day go about the task of colonising the eastern territories."

(February 1st 1953)

"Our aim is to liberate our brothers and sisters in the eastern territories."

(September 7th 1953)

"I am greatly pleased you have been given your freedom after long and difficult years."

(Telegram to released war criminal Constantine von Neurath, November 6th, 1954)

"The ratification of the Paris Agreements means that the spirit of Yalta and Potsdam has been buried."

(Parliamentary debate, March 18th 1955)

"We must be armed to the teeth if we want to speak to the Russians in a friendly way."

(October 12th 1956)

"I lay the greatest value on the memory of the war years being finally buried."

(April 8th 1959)

"The (West German) Federal Government tolerates no dyed-in-the-wool Nazis in responsible positions."

(November 15th 1959)

"I think that God has given the German people, a special task in these stormy times — to be a guardian for the West against those powerful influences which are brought to bear on us from the East."

(Audience with the Pope, January 22nd 1960)

"The idea of an atom-free zone is sheer nonsense. And what, in the name of God, would be the use of a peace conference? Nothing would come out of it." (July 9th 1961)

Theatres Run by Students

By Helga Preuss

(During the October theatre and music festival in East Berlin, not only did professional ensembles perform but amateur dramatic groups from factories and colleges also showed what they had achieved. GERMAN REPORT's secretary-bookkeeper Helga Preuss gives her impressions of the student groups in her second article on the festival.)

Nine different student theatre groups were represented at the festival; I was able to visit two very different performances. The Potsdam Teachers College showed a programme which carried on an old tradition of the 1920's, when progressive youth groups got together and expressed their ideas in lively shows composed of songs, poems and short skits. The students arrived at this method almost by accident. The school had assigned the future teachers the job of organising an evening programme in honour of the late Johannes R. Becher, progressive poet and Minister of Culture in the GDR.

The usual, rather tired method is to alternate a poem, a prose recitation, a poem, the poet's biography, a song, another poem and so forth. This time, the students decided to use a lantern, slide projector and a tape recorder, two pieces of equipment which are available at every school. They made their own tapes, put together their own photomontages, and before long, they had a very effective programme which included clever parodies of old nazi songs, remembered all too well by adults and now being sung once again in West Germany, lantern slides with newspaper cuttings pointing up parallels between the rise of the fascists before the war and the return of many of them again after it in West Germany, and lastly the poems of anti-fascist poets like Becher, Bertolt Brecht and Erich Weinert.

The programme proved to be both lively and convincing. The students tried it out in a series of villages. During part of their holidays they visited cooperative farms, helped them with harvesting during the day and showed them their programme in the evening. "That was the best kind of advertisement for our show," they said. "We showed them that we students can put in a good day's work, and that made the farmers much more receptive to our programme, even to those who may never before have been interested in poetry."

The performance offered by the student theatre group from the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena was of a very different nature. This fairly new group decided to put on "Servant with Two Masters", a comedy by Carlo Goldoni, the 18th century Italian dramatist. Luckily, it is impossible to bury Goldoni's humour altogether, and even the rather dilettantish, not very well-rehearsed performance of the student group got quite a few laughs. And they had tried to express Goldoni's main idea

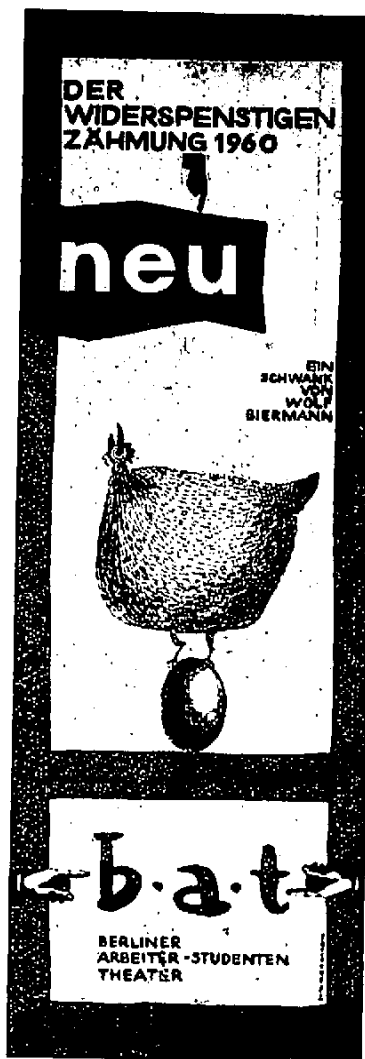
— that the natural wit and intelligence of common people, even without any education, is enough to get the best of the aristocrats. But this group, too, had plans to show this play in a number of villages. I cannot imagine that this very unfinished job will be of much use to the farmers, who deserve the best which can be offered them. Student theatre, it is stressed here constantly, should be experimental theatre; this performance was no experiment but only a very amateur attempt; to copy professional theatre. A good amateur theatre should try especially to express its own ideas and feelings, I think. In this case this was neglected and there was therefore no real contact with the audience.

Many of the student theatres suffered from this same problem of choosing the wrong play. If they have nothing of their own which they wish to get across they need not show their plays to a wider public; there are certainly enough professional theatres in the GDR to meet public demand in this respect.

My impression is, in general, that the workers' theatres are further advanced than the student drama groups. The latter would certainly be taking a wise step if they developed their contacts with workers' groups, who are faced with similar problems to their own, rather than just with professional actors.

The college dramatic groups did take an important step forward at the festival, I should add. They saw performances by other groups, exchanged criticism and suggestions and worked out a plan for getting increased support from their faculties and from the Free German Youth organisation.

One interesting project is worth mentioning. The dramatic group at East Berlin's Humboldt University made an agreement with the worker's group from the Treptow Electric Apparatus Factory to build their own theatre. They found an old, unused cinema theatre in a working-class section of the city which has relatively few theatres and no clubhouses. After much hurried searching, they found engineers who would make them blueprints for remodelling the building within two weeks. Eighteen construction firms will supply them with materials, much of it in the form of a gift. The members of the two dramatic



The bright poster announcing the first play in East Berlin's new "BAT" — Berlin Worker-Student Theatre. The play, a farce, is called "Taming of the Shrew — 1960".

groups then started to build their theatre themselves. They plan to have it finished by the end of the year, they are already rehearsing the first play, and even the poster has been drawn (see the photocopy). The groups intend to perform three or four evenings a week, which will permit a large number of other factory and student groups to come for guest performances.

This theatre should help the two main groups of amateur actors in the GDR to develop their contacts in the future. They will also have a fine new home for their performances. They can do all the experimenting they want there, and one more good theatre in East Berlin will be a real gain to the cultural life of the city.

GDR LICKS POLIO

The German Democratic Republic has been completely free of polio this year, following the immunisation of almost the entire population up to the age of 40 by use of the Sabin serum, developed by an American scientist. In West Germany, on the other hand, which refused to use the Sabin serum, largely because of the opposition of drug companies which had huge investments in the rival Salk vaccine, the annual polio epidemic has this year caused more than two hundred and twenty deaths and crippled nearly four thousand.

When polio hit West Germany in June this year the GDR offered to supply 3 million units of the Sabin serum, but the offer was turned down and news of the offer was suppressed in West Germany.

Belatedly the West German authorities announced in October that they would now permit the use of the very effective Sabin serum. The announcement came after the Behring Drug Firm, one of the successor companies of the notorious IG Farben concern, had switched to the manufacture of the Sabin serum, and lobbied for its use.

"Karl Marx Allee"

The East Berlin City Council decided on November 13th that the newly-built portion of East Berlin's main street, the Stalin Allee, should in future be called Karl Marx Allee. The suburban portion of the street will revert to its old name of Frankfurter Allee.

On the same date, the industrial town of Stalinstadt was incorporated in its sister town Puerstenburg, and the combined city was given the name Eisenhuettenstadt - Iron Foundry City.

It was officially announced that the renamings had taken place because of the serious results of the breaches of revolutionary justice in the period of the Stalin cult of the personality.

GALLUP POLL: "RECOGNISE GDR"

Fifty-nine percent of people in Britain believe that the West should recognise the GDR, the "Daily Telegraph" reported on November 23th. Here are some extracts from an article in the "Daily Telegraph" analysing the results of recent Gallup polls:

"The overwhelming majority of our people (71 percent) believe that 'in the present world situation, the West should concentrate its efforts on negotiations with Russia' rather than on 'building up arms', and 81 percent would approve 'if Britain were to try to bring about a Summit meeting with Mr Khrushchov and the Western leaders to discuss the problem of Berlin, H-tests and disarmament'.

"Specifically, on the Berlin issue recent Gallup inquiries on behalf of 'The Daily Telegraph' have found that 71 percent of the British people would approve of negotiations with the Russians. One person in ten disagrees.

"So far as access to the city is concerned, this attitude assumes that the West 'should agree to recognise and deal with the East German Government'. Support for such a move has increased considerably over the past few weeks. In July, 40 percent were in favour of recognising the

East Germans, and 22 percent were opposed. Now, 59 percent favour recognition, and those against it have dropped to less than half...

"If it did come to a show-down (on Berlin), one in three would then be prepared to maintain our position in the city by military means short of nuclear war. One in eight would do so even if nuclear war were involved.

"This indicates that the British are reasonably agreed that Berlin is not worth a nuclear war. There is also fairly general acceptance of the idea that the East German Government should be recognised. But over some related issues there is much division of opinion in this country...

"The idea of a neutral Germany excluded from NATO and the Warsaw Pact alike appeals to very little more than a quarter of our countrymen. The complexities of the Oder-Neisse line defeat most of them, but among those who have an opinion there is a slight majority (9 percent) in favour of accepting these boundaries.

"Mr Khrushchov enjoys some sympathy so far as he apparently aims to do 'anything and everything to prevent West Germany getting nuclear arms'. Forty-one percent say he is justified in this as against 32 who think he is not...

SPIKE THAT LIE!

The Editor
Sydney Daily Telegraph
168 Castlereagh St.
Sydney, Australia

Sir,

On October 9th 1961 you published an article by Emery Barcs entitled "Hitler's death camps back in business". The first sentence of this article stated:

"The nauseating news that Hitler's infamous death-camps in East Germany - including Buchenwald, Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg - are full once again is a glaring proof of the new wave of terror which descended on the 'Democratic' Republic of Germany on August 13th."

This libelous statement is completely untrue. I recently visited the sites of the two Nazi concentration camps mentioned (Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg are two different names for one and the same camp), and can state from personal observation that far from being "back in business", both these camps have today been converted into impressive memorials to the tens of thousands of Socialists, Christians, Communists and Jews from all countries of Europe who were murdered there by the Nazis.

In the German Democratic Republic, worthy memorials, visited every day by thousands of people, particularly young people, have been erected on the sites of the Nazi concentration camps to the memory of the men who fought Hitler. In West Germany, old-Nazis who sent these anti-Nazis to the camps are back in power: I only need to cite Dr Hans Globke, the man who helped to draft Hitler's anti-Semitic Nuremberg Laws, who is today State Secretary in the Government of Dr Adenauer.

If you should have any doubts about what is happening in Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen today, I suggest that the next time a correspondent of the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" is in Berlin, he should get in contact with me. I shall be glad to help him to visit the sites of the two former Nazi concentration camps and he will be able to see for himself.

Yours faithfully,
John Peet

Programme of the New West German Government

The programme to be followed by the new West German Government was defined in a coalition agreement between the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats published on November 6th.

The programme calls for rocket weapons for the Bundeswehr; more West German command posts in NATO; opposition to any sensible solution of the German problem; and a whole series of reactionary new laws granting favours to SS officers, nazi industrialists, and big business.

Here are some of the main points of the programme:

1. Military Policy

"The NATO alliance must be strengthened in the following ways:

a. By increased political consultation and by increased military integration, particularly by a further integration of the Bundeswehr in the command structure of the NATO.

b. The German Federal Republic will increase its defence efforts in particular by **introducing general compulsory defence duty in the military and civil fields, and by increasing the military conscription period to eighteen months.**

c. **All NATO states must be equipped with modern weapons, including the modern carrier-weapons.** In the question of control over the nuclear warheads an agreement must be aimed at which will lay down co-determination rights for the European partners in the framework of a NATO formula. The same should apply to the use of NATO special troops with special equipment.

d. 13,500 million marks to be devoted to defence in 1962, plus the sums necessary for contingency planning...

e. Support for the preparatory military measures of the allies on German soil.

f. Use of special legal measures for priority defence programmes...

g. Special legislation providing for the declaration of martial law.

h. Further extension of Technical Emergency Aid (para-military pioneer units, ed.) and civil defence."

2. Policy on the German problem

On the German question, the programme flatly turned down all suggestions made recently in East and West for a solution of the German problem on the basis of the recog-

nition of the existence of two German states, the final fixing of the Oder-Neisse frontier, and the establishment of West Berlin as a demilitarised free city. The coalition agreement stated that the new West German Government will not tolerate:

"a. A reduction in the substance of German unity by means of loosening or ending the ties between Berlin and the Federal Republic.

b. A reduction in the substance of German unity by means of any form of recognition of a German part-state in the territory of the Soviet Zone of Occupation: this does not apply to technical contacts with organs of the Soviet Occupation Zone, which shall be carried out on both sides by persons specially commissioned.

c. A reduction of the substance of German unity by a direct or indirect sanctioning of the illegal acts of August 13th 1961, or by recognising the right of the Soviet Union or the authorities of the Soviet Occupation Zone to supervise civil air traffic to and from Berlin.

d. A settlement of the frontier question before the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany."

The portion of the coalition programme dealing with internal policy laid down, in often very obscure language, that a series of extremely reactionary laws should be passed in the coming four years. Here are some examples:

1. Special legislation shall finalise the situation "under Article 131 of the Basic Law". This means, in plain language, that full pension rights will be granted to even the few categories of nazis and SS officers still excluded.

2. In preparation for West German conquest of the GDR, legislation shall provide for the restitution of property to land-owners and big factory owners.

3. New legislation will grant restitution to nazi industrialists whose factories were dismantled and removed by the allies as reparations after World War Two.

4. Measures shall be taken to transfer to private ownership "profit-making enterprises in the public hand". Rent restrictions shall be abolished.

5. Health insurance legislation shall be overhauled "to increase the individual responsibility" of the persons insured.

6. The coalition parties pledge themselves not to allow any extension of the present very tenuous "rights of worker co-determination" in the factories, and not to allow trade unions to collect "solidarity levies" to help strikers or trade unionists in other countries.

7. All parties represented in parliament shall receive a government subsidy, graded according to the number of seats held. This step will make it more difficult for opposition parties to make headway.

A Nazi Foreign Minister

In forming his new government, Chancellor Adenauer sacked his former Foreign Minister, bumbling, chain-smoking Heinrich von Brentano, and replaced him by a streamlined lawyer and former long-time nazi, Dr Gerhard Schroeder.

Dr Schroeder, who has never in the past had anything to do with foreign policy, is chiefly noted in Bonn for his vanity (one of his nick-names translates well as "Pretty-Boy" Gerhard); his ruthless careerism; and for his consistent efforts in eight years as Minister of the Interior to turn West Germany into a police state.

Schroeder, aged 51, and a member of Adenauer's Christian Democratic

Union, studied law at Bonn, Berlin, Koenigsberg and Edinburgh. After the nazis came to power in 1933 they gave him a post as lecturer at the Berlin "Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Foreign and International Law".

In order to get ahead, he joined the Nazi Party and became a candidate member of the brown-shirted Storm Troops in 1933. This is what the American newsmagazine "Newsweek" had to say about Schroeder on February 1st 1960:

"Gerhard Schroeder is Interior Minister in Chancellor Adenauer's Cabinet, charged with responsibility for suppressing neo-Nazism. Schroeder told the West German Parliament on July 4th 1958: 'I was neither before

the Third Reich, nor during the Third Reich, for a single minute a National Socialist'. Yet the US Document Centre in Berlin... contains proof that Schroeder was a party member from 1933-43.

"What is the explanation? To find out, NEWSWEEK reporter Reginald Peck questioned Herr Schroeder and got these revealing replies:

Were you a Nazi? Certainly not.

But aren't you listed as a party member from 1933-43? It is true that I was a member... but in the circumstances of the time membership did not necessarily mean that one was Nazi in thought.

Then why did you join? I was a young lawyer, and knew I could never get anywhere... without being in the party.

It has also been said that you were in the Storm Troopers. That is untrue. I was only a candidate.

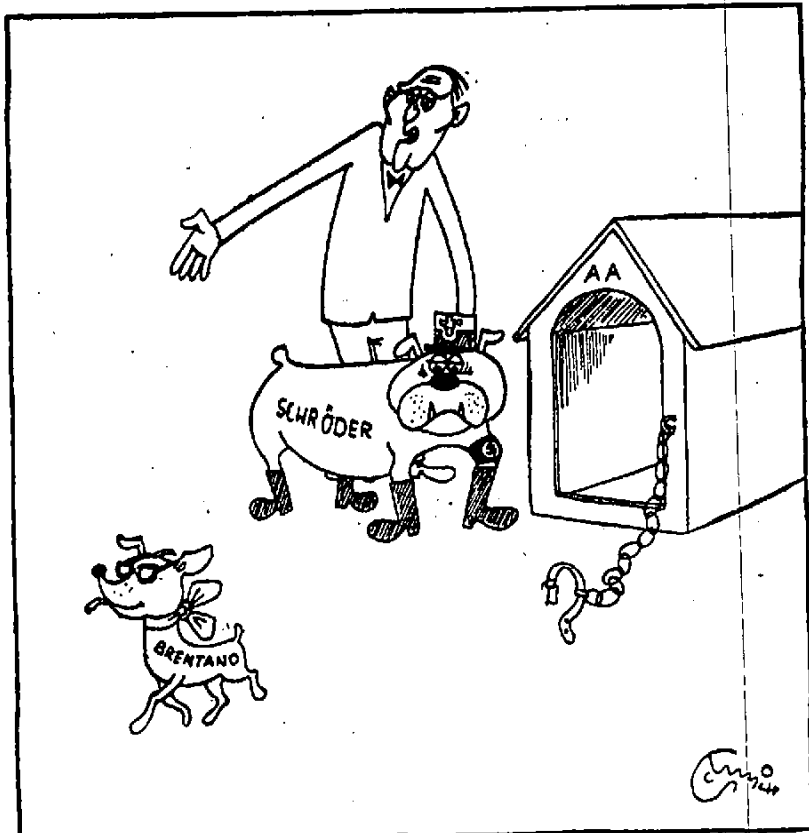
Then you tried to join. Why? I was given to understand that I had not made much of an impression in the party, and that I had better do something...

Why did you leave the party? I was regarded as pretty poor material by the Nazis, so I stepped out."

After the war Schroeder, who had joined the Nazi Party "in order to get somewhere", promptly joined the Christian Democratic Union with the same aim. On February 9th 1952 the "New York Herald Tribune" noted that Dr Gerhard Schroeder was "one of the rising young industrialists in the Ruhr" on the board of the Kloeckner Trust, one of the biggest steel concerns which had grown fat on Hitler's armament orders.

In 1953 Adenauer picked him as Minister of the Interior. In this post, the "New York Times" stated on November 4th 1961, he displayed "a tough mind that is said to prefer running over the opposition to seeking compromises with it... plus a razor-edged tongue and a cold manner." In the Ministry of the Interior Schroeder played a major part in banning the Communist Party and dozens of progressive and peace organisations, and in initiating court proceedings against an estimated 150,000 men and women who opposed West German policy. In February this year he forecast repressive measures against the West German "Association of Persecutees of the Nazis (VVN)" and a long list of other anti-Nazi organisations stated to be "communist-influenced".

In 1953 Schroeder stated: "The Federal Republic is the core of Germany. All other territory is land which has been stolen from us, and which we must regain." ("Industrie-kurier", Dusseldorf, June 13th 1953.)



Adenauer: "To show my good will in foreign policy, I have sacked Brentano and got a new watch-dog." (Cartoon by Erich Schmitt, "Berliner Zeitung")

On May 25th 1954 he told the West German Parliament: "Members of the former Kondor Legion who fought in Spain (for Franco, ed.) continued to be professional members of the Wehrmacht during this period, and are therefore entitled to full pension rights for this period".

In 1958 peace supporters and Social Democrats suggested a plebiscite on nuclear weapons in West Germany. Schroeder told the West German Parliament: "Any sort of plebiscite would be an act aimed at undermining the constitution."

Here is what the American magazine "Time" said about Schroeder on November 10th 1961:

"Gerhard Schroeder, 51, is far more insular than the Chancellor, has at best an opportunist's interest in European unity. Though his views may change in office, Schroeder is loosely allied to West Germany's 'new nationalism', which holds that the time has come for the young and powerful nation to assert its own voice in international affairs, relying on its allies only for the nuclear might to back it up. Most dubious part of his record: he is a onetime Nazi party member who explains that he joined in 1933 only as a way to get ahead.

"In Germany's postwar politics Schroeder has shared Adenauer's impatience with parliamentary institu-

tions, argues that the nation needs a 'strong government, strongly led'. Schroeder, who was named deputy floor leader for Adenauer's Christian Democrats in 1952 and has been Interior Minister since 1953, has not hesitated to warn opponents that a vote against the Chancellor is a vote for Communism. Among politicians, Schroeder's boyish subservience to Adenauer earned him the title 'Bonn's oldest young man'.

"He is nonetheless a seasoned political fighter whose cunning and ambition make him difficult to dislodge. One reason for Schroeder's seeming invulnerability, according to politicians, is his habit of keeping copious dossiers on colleagues' lapses and foibles."

(Footnote: On February 19th 1960 GERMAN REPORT quoted some Nazi sentiments from a doctor's thesis submitted to Bonn University by a certain Gerhard Schroeder. After these sentences had been reprinted in a West German magazine, Minister Schroeder claimed that the author had been another man of the same name. Since it has been impossible to prove which Schroeder was responsible, GERMAN REPORT withdraws the charge. There is enough dirt on Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder without relying on quotations of doubtful authenticity.)

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

As the previous issue of GERMAN REPORT went to press we managed to squeeze in a short paragraph about the arrest in West Germany of Yugoslav partisan Lazar Vracaric. He was arrested on charges of "murder" on the basis of a Gestapo warrant, because he had fought the nazi invaders as a partisan.

Uproar

The uproar throughout the world forced the Bonn authorities to release Vracaric, with a half-hearted apology, five days later. They tried to explain that the whole thing had been a horrible mistake. In fact, of course, it was a revelation of the state of affairs in the West German state: old nazi judges, acting on the basis of a "wanted" list prepared by the Gestapo, commissioned old nazi policemen to arrest a man for fighting Hitler.

It is worth noting the reaction of West German politicians and newspapers. Defence Minister Strauss, for instance, commented that the Vracaric case showed that the time had come to wipe from the slate "all crimes committed in World War Two". This means, of course, in plain language, that the murderers and the murdered should equally be absolved of blame.

The West German newspaper "Kiel-er Nachrichten" stated on November 9th: "The arrest of Vracaric was an impressive proof of the thoroughness with which the German judicial authorities do their job. In this connection we recall with regret and pain that in foreign prisons, including the prisons of our allies, German soldiers are still held as war criminals for deeds which must be compared with the deeds of the partisan Vracaric."

Some Hope

The militarist "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung", writing before Vracaric had been released, stated on November 10th: "We must hope that the German authorities remain firm, and that following Vracaric all other partisans upon whom we can get our hands will be sentenced to stern and just punishment."

Perhaps it is just as well to recall that the Yugoslav partisan Lazar Vracaric was by no means the first anti-nazi resistance fighter to come into conflict with the West German judicial authorities. In the past ten

By John Peet

years many hundreds of West German anti-fascists who spent long terms in Hitler's prisons and concentration camps have been arrested and sent to prison by the West German courts because they continued the anti-fascist struggle. In many cases their "police records" from the nazi period have been read in court, and have been regarded by the West German judges as proof that the accused is a "hardened criminal".

"Sack him? No!"

On November 12th Chancellor Adenauer was asked in a West German TV interview if he intended finally to sack Dr Hans Globke, State Secretary and Adenauer's right-hand man. Adenauer shook his head and said: "No, no, I've no reason to."

So Dr Adenauer has no reason to dismiss the man who played a key part in the systematic nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews. Over the past few years, GERMAN REPORT has presented its readers with chapter and verse on the crimes of Dr Globke, but there may still be some people who think it is all "red propaganda". But now, at long last, a reputable West German publishing house has found the courage to publish a complete collection of the documents on the Globke case. It is a damning collection of facts, and a damning condemnation of the West German Government which has kept such a man in office for so long.

The book, entitled simply "Dr Hans Globke", was published a few weeks ago by Ruetten & Loening Verlag, Hamburg, West Germany. It was compiled by Reinhard Strecker, young West German publicist who came into the public eye a year or two ago when he ran a one-man campaign against the nazi judges back on the bench there.

In this volume of just under 300 pages, Reinhard Strecker has brought together all the documents, mainly from the files of the nazi Ministry of the Interior, and presented them with a minimum of comment. It is reported that when Dr Globke received a copy of the book he had a heart attack; and well he might, because it proves, without a shadow of a doubt, the very leading part he played in drafting for the nazis their main anti-Semitic legislation and ordinances.

It is a tough book to read, even if you know German well, because it consists almost entirely of documents, ranging from the anti-Semitic decrees which Globke drafted even before Hitler came into power, to the official personnel plans of the nazi Ministry of the Interior. But I would urge any readers who know German, and who are interested in the sort of men who run West Germany today, to order a copy from their booksellers. It costs 5.90 marks, or about 10 shillings, and is a bargain at the price.

And if you want to get a copy, you had better hurry up, because Dr Globke, after recovering from his heart attack, rushed round to the courts in Bonn to try to obtain an injunction against the further circulation of the book. In his application to the court he did not try to deny the authenticity of the documents, but claimed that they did not mean what they said. Even the Bonn court, generally only too willing to do what a powerful man like Dr Globke wants, was apparently not impressed, because it refused him a preliminary injunction, and ruled that any action would have to be postponed until a full hearing of the case scheduled for December 13th. But Dr Globke has powerful friends, so you had better order it now. Please note that GERMAN REPORT cannot supply this book; you will have to order it from a bookseller.

Gilt-edged

With Christmas round the corner, glossy magazines in the western world are advertising gifts "for the person who has everything" such as mink-lined bathing suits, and platinum bottle-openers. But what do you give to a Communist who has everything? I am sorry to be able to report that an apparently demented book firm in Leipzig in the German Democratic Republic has now come up with the answer: the three volumes of Karl Marx's classical "Das Kapital", bound in parchment and beige leather, gilt-edged, with spine and cover title in gold. And this handy little gift will only set you back 770 marks, about £65.

Just to re-assure readers, I should note that editions of "Das Kapital" which you can read, and not just lock up in your safe, are available here at perfectly ordinary prices. I hope the book firm which thought this one up is left sitting on a huge pile of unsold gilt-edged volumes.

FBI

Date: 12/14/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961".

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished on 12/11 and 13/61, by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~" in accordance with instructions in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and since the information set forth therein could seriously jeopardize a most highly placed source furnishing information vital to the national security interests of the United States. Similarly in accordance with above Bureau airtel, this letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C. *100-428091-1728*

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) *100-428091-1728*
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
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ENCLOSURE EX 100
AGENCY: CIA, Dni, Oci, G-2
REQ
DATE FORW. 12-22-61
HOW FORW. N/S
BY 12164/hen

50 JAN 1 1962
6 JAN 8 1962

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 22, 1961

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OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 22ND
CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL
MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP
OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, and who have been in contact with individuals in the United States who attended the 22nd Congress, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, Russia, October, 1961, have furnished the following opinions, evaluations and observations concerning this Congress and related discussions.

As could be gathered from the discussions with Soviet officials and other Communists in leadership positions from other countries by the individuals who attended this Congress, the only important speeches rendered at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held October, 1961, in Moscow, other than First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev's speeches, that reflected the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation, especially the German problem, the problem of armament, negotiations, and atomic tests, were those of A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. These speeches were carried in the Soviet press and released in detail to the Western press and reported accurately.

At the Congress, there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Congress itself stressed what the CPSU had previously listed on the 22nd Congress' agenda. Speakers emphasized the

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Party's new economic program and the emphasis was on the building of Communism. Every person who spoke or participated in the discussions dealt with the program of the 22nd Congress in one form or another. Those members of the Central Committee of the CPSU who spoke dealt with this program concretely. Their emphasis was on the economic race with the United States, always stressing that their program was, in fact, based on "peace". This, they felt, should be evidence that the Soviet Union had no warlike intentions. However, it was frequently noted that the Soviet Union's industrial and scientific progress has now not only given them the weapons to defend themselves but the ability to destroy an "aggressor". In spite of occasional boasts about destroying the "aggressor", the stress on peaceful co-existence was prevalent throughout all those speeches which were considered of any importance. The words "peaceful co-existence" and "peaceful competition" were used throughout the Congress, in the context of their meaning within the World Communist Movement, not only by the official Soviet delegates but by fraternal delegates to the Congress as well. Of course, in certain instances where speakers like Nikita S. Khrushchev or Marshal Malinovsky would stress the superiority of Soviet weaponry, the audience would roar their approval and give their remarks enthusiastic applause.

Most of the fraternal delegates to the Congress, as well as official Soviet delegates, interpreted the remarks of Nikita Khrushchev about the date for the German peace treaty being set mechanically to mean that the Soviets want to negotiate and that the January 1, 1962, date for a German treaty is not firm.

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During the period of the Congress and thereafter, one could notice a greater martial display by seeing many more people in uniform in public places than has been evident at any time in the recent past. More military personnel in uniform were observed during the course of this Congress than at the time of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow in November, 1960. Yet, the November 7, 1961, military display was one of the shortest within recollection. There were many leading military men in attendance at the 22nd Congress and among those seen was Marshal Ivan S. Konev who is in charge of the Warsaw Treaty troops. Marshal Malinovsky, though a member of the Congress Presidium and on the Congress stage, was seated in such position indicating his rank at the Congress was not one of great prominence, possibly significant of the fact that the CPSU is in control of the military.

Within the Soviet Union there was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity or apparent preparation for a shelter program, as far as one could see in daily living. Nor was there any reference in the Soviet press or in discussions with Soviet leaders of such a program. One could also note that the CPSU leadership was constantly talking about the next year, about new delegations and how they may be participating in delegations to the United States next year. They talked as if they did not foresee any armed clash. If this is a game of nerves, they are playing it extremely well. Over the period of this Congress, no one expressed any opinions contrary to the above. Some of the Party people spoken to who were fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress such as the Canadians, Latin Americans,

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and Australians had travelled throughout the Soviet Union. Other fraternal delegations had come across the entire width of the Soviet Union from Pacific areas to Moscow. These people's conclusions were not at variance. Discussions with individuals residing in Moscow as representatives of the Communist press, who have important contacts with the Russians, talked of the desire of peace on the part of the Soviet Union and their hatred of war. None spoke of any concrete preparations for military activity.

There was a certain fear of West Germany expressed; yet the emphasis was constantly on the United States. As far as the leading Soviet cadre and the man on the street are concerned, they are all of the opinion that the United States can stop the Germans from unleashing another war. Based upon conversation with leading Communist officials both from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, there are only "two powers who can make the world keep the peace, the United States and the Soviet Union".

The pressures from the Peoples Republic of China on the Soviet Union is a challenge to them and would make it difficult for the Soviet Union to give concessions to the Western powers that might be interpreted as a "surrender" to imperialism. When the Albanians said that the Soviet Union seemed to be "afraid to accept the challenge of the West for a showdown on Germany", the Soviets interpreted this as the Master's voice, China, talking and called such remarks provocations. The personnel from the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU indicated that the Chinese had only given lip service to the Declaration of the 81 Communist

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and Workers' Parties which had resulted from their meeting of November, 1960. The Chinese, they say, are pursuing the same old policies of teaching their people that "peaceful co-existence is impossible, war is inevitable".

Very often in the Western press it is suggested that Walter Ulbricht, the First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of their Council, and Deputy Prime Minister, German Democratic Republic, is for a more militant or bellicose attitude towards the West, particularly on the German question. Such interpretation is wrong. Ulbricht cooperates 100 per cent with Khrushchev and always without deviation. He echoes previously approved declarations, policies, and tactical moves of the Soviet Union.

The German Democratic Republic, as they refer to East Germany, is considered by Soviet leaders as the "front line trenches" in defense of the Socialist Bloc. The East German Communists also speak of Germany as occupying the front line trenches.

Of late, the East German Communists have been making many appeals to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) for cooperation with them in conducting their propaganda program aimed at American troops stationed in West Berlin as well as West Germany.

In a private meeting held during the period of the 22nd Congress at which Khrushchev was the only speaker, he repeated again the necessity for a peace treaty with both Germans, noting that 16 years after World War II is a long time.

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At a small meeting of about 50 people, chiefly English speaking, held late October, 1961, participated in by the CP, USA, fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress, Khrushchev in almost an apologetic way, attempted to explain why the Soviet Union had to resume nuclear testing. As this same meeting, he compared the Soviet Union to an elephant and described United States "imperialism" as a real tiger, not a paper one. He noted that if the elephant is strong, the tiger as a rule will avoid the elephant.

He commented that the Soviet Union had intelligence reports at their disposal indicating not only that the United States was arming the Germans but that all NATO was arming in preparation for an assault on the Soviet Union. They could be tempted, he said, unless they were convinced that a retaliatory blow could finish them off. He repeated that the Soviet Union is not looking for war but is not going to be caught unprepared as was the situation under Stalin in 1941.

In regard to Germany, Khrushchev said the Soviet Union is "not afraid and won't be pushed around". The Soviet Union feels at this time that they are superior to the West; particularly in armament as compared with the United States. They feel "the United States is playing military games" in Berlin, which could lead to provocations". When the United States is ready to negotiate, the Soviet Union is prepared for such talks. However, for one thing, "the Soviet Union is not going to be traffic policemen for the United States or any of the other Allied power in Germany", implying by such statements that if access rights are granted for Berlin, the East Germans would have to play a role and intimating that they do not expect the Allied powers to evacuate West Berlin.

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It was obvious that the Soviets had lost a lot of goodwill of many people throughout the world who had in the past displayed some admiration for the Soviet Union's past stand on nuclear testing. CPSU leaders spent considerable time in official and unofficial discussions reciting over and over the "necessity" for such resumption of nuclear testing. Many Communist Party people, particularly from the West, had found themselves in an embarrassing position when the Soviets resumed their nuclear testing. Some of the anti-war movements which were purely pacifist in nature but in which Communists nevertheless played a role had become disillusioned. Now, some of these movements, through their leaders such as Bertrand Russell in Great Britain as well as Linus Pauling and Norman Cousins of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy in the United States, have publicly condemned the Soviet Union's resumption of testing. In some instances, even Communist leaders in capitalist and neutralist countries took issue with the Soviet Union on the resumption of these tests, although not always in public.

At the gathering of English speaking fraternal delegates previously mentioned, the leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain, John Gollan, did not hesitate to take issue with Khrushchev, who was present, and defended the resumption of such nuclear tests. In this connection, James Jackson, one of the CP, USA, fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress, felt strongly that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman of the CP, USA, should have taken a position in defense of Khrushchev at this time, and he criticized her "ordinary toast" on health and friendship. At this meeting he broke precedence by making a toast after the head of the United States delegation had done so and used the occasion to challenge John Gollan on his doubts concerning the wisdom of Soviet nuclear testing.

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In regard to resumption of nuclear testing, it is known that most of the Communist Parties in the Western countries, perhaps with the exception of the Communist Party of France, were both surprised and embarrassed by these tests. Yet, not a single Communist Party is known to have publicly condemned such nuclear testing. All the fraternal delegations to the 22nd Congress made the usual Communist somersault, even if it was painful endorsing the policy of the Soviet Union regarding the resumption of nuclear testing by the USSR.

At the 22nd Congress, as previously stated, the discussions centered chiefly around the program of building Communism but the leadership did spend some time in their speeches on the question of Stalin's Cult of the Personality. This further expose of Stalin's cult was a clear reflection of the consolidation of Khrushchev's leadership and influence in the CPSU.

The documents and the speeches of this Congress showed that Khrushchev came very close (in 1957) to losing his hold on the CPSU and, of course, the Soviet government. At the Congress, Khrushchev and some others cited examples showing that Khrushchev was actually deposed in the summer of 1957, and orders had been issued to guards in the Kremlin not to admit Khrushchev and some other members of the Central Committee. There was a negotiating sub-committee appointed by the Presidium to confer with members of the Central Committee which was under the thumb of V. M. Molotov, and although Khrushchev was First Secretary of the Party, he was left out.

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Molotov had the support at that time of the majority of the Presidium including Klementi Voroshilov, Nikolai Bulganin, Lazar Kaganovich, and others. Voroshilov was one of the so-called impartial arbitrators selected by Bulganin and Molotov during that leadership crisis of 1957. Khrushchev by going to the ranks (people) won that struggle and retained the leadership of the Central Committee and of the Presidium. But now as the Khrushchev leadership was preparing for the 22nd Congress, they made sure that the present leadership and its policies would be guaranteed. It was an open secret that the Party machinery was set into motion to select delegations which would broach no opposition to Khrushchev's policies. Even before the 22nd Congress convened, it was learned that Khrushchev's policies had been endorsed, and that some of the old "stand pat" leadership would be removed. That the "dogmatists", as they called the anti-Party group, would be beaten. To guarantee this, they worked for a Central Committee, where at least 25 per cent of the members would be elected for the first time. They sought and won adoption of rule changes that would guarantee a 25 per cent turnover in the leadership of the Party and government at the time of each Congress. The rank and file in the Party went beyond the requests of the leadership of the CPSU, and according to statements from CPSU leaders, figures which have not been made public, 46 per cent of the Central Committee of the CPSU is now made up of new members, all of whom support Khrushchev. This was a big victory for Khrushchev's forces. Khrushchev made his campaign on the basis of "more democracy" and "against the repetition of anti-Leninist norms of Party work that had developed during the period of Stalin's Cult of the Personality".

Some things did occur at the 22nd Congress that had not happened since the early 1930s. Old Bolsheviks were brought forward and asked and even told to speak their minds - most of these individuals had come out of concentration camps or prison and were victims of Stalin. Many of these people had actually

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OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
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worked with Lenin. Following the example of some of the leaders of the CPSU, who had exposed the crimes of Stalin, these people were allowed to extemporaneously cite their tales of horror and suffering under Stalin's Cult of the Personality.

Khrushchev and some of the other leaders of the CPSU, particularly Mikoyan, M. M. Shvernik, Madam Ekaterina Furtseva, Aleksei Adzhubei, Aleksander N. Shelepin, and L. F. Ilyichev, related tales of murder, torture, and imprisonment of people under the regime of Stalin. One speaker told the Congress of how 23,000 people had been put to death in one purge of what they considered "the finest cadre in the Party". Khrushchev himself called Stalin a torturer and a murderer and let it be known that the reason some of these things had not come out before was that they were still investigating some of Stalin's misdeeds as well as misdeeds of Lavrenti Beria, who had been executed in 1953, of Georgi Malenkov, of Kaganovich, and others. Not all of the Soviet delegates to this Congress, particularly the functionaries in intermediate and lower Party organization were prepared for these startling revelations.

At the Congress, Madam Furtseva went into details and related how Stalin and his co-workers had murdered people and in this regard, even cited statistics. Her stories were followed by others which were even sharper.

Khrushchev recited details in the case of Comrade Kirov, leader of Leningrad, a secretary of the CPSU and a member of the Politbureau, which was a signal for the first wide-spread Stalin purges. The only conclusion that could be drawn from the story of Kirov as presented by Khrushchev was that Stalin himself and those around him had drawn up the assassination plans. It

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had the detail of a detective story in that the guards of Kirov themselves were subsequently assassinated. The few remaining witnesses were taken into custody and then all reportedly later killed in an "automobile accident", including the security people involved. He noted that even later the facts showed that even those who had staged the "automobile accident" were killed to remove all living testimony. Khrushchev posed the question as to how come only those remaining alive were the ones who had not been witnesses to the plot.

Khrushchev told for the first time how Ordzinekedze, who was a member of the Politbureau and a co-worker of Lenin, had committed suicide. How Ordzinekedze had felt he could no longer watch the crimes of Stalin be committed and see his comrades disappear. He did not know how to fight Stalin and had put a bullet into himself.

The story was told by Khrushchev how they had proof that Hitler's intelligence agents had reached Stalin. How he had been informed that there were people in the government and in the military who were supposed to have contacts with other governments, including Germany and Hitler. As a result of this, he purged thousands, including many tested and trained leaders of the military forces.

The story was told how Kaganovich or Malenkov would be sent into certain cities and present themselves at Party offices. That lists of names would be drawn up and people purged without reason and without trial. An example of such a purge was cited in connection with Ivonova, a textile city which had a long revolutionary history and a cadre of revolutionary workers and Party people. Most were charged with being enemy agents or aiding and abetting the Kulaks.

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Examples were cited as how after the conclusion of World War II, (First Name Unknown) Zihdonov (phonetic) went into the heroic city of Leningrad where they purged every single leading comrade, with figures running into the thousands.

Stories were cited how people would appeal to Stalin and how he would treat them with contempt. Papers and documents, according to Khrushchev, were found with notations handwritten by Stalin for example, "he is proud - execute him". Another note was found from a father who was about to be executed. The father, while proclaiming his innocence of any crime against the state, was not pleading for his life but asked only that care be taken of his son. The notation in Stalin's hand found on this paper was that "the writer is a hypocrite, execute his son".

Stories were cited where people had confessed to crimes merely to get away from the torture. Khrushchev pointed out that there was no scientific method utilized to elicit a confession, just plain torture and brutal beatings.

The question is then asked, why were they angry with the anti-Party group of Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Molotov, and the others, and why was this attention given to them at the 22nd Congress? This followed from the fact that when the documents of Stalin's crimes were found, many of these people had reportedly played a role in his purges and brutality and had taken delight as members of the Political Bureau of the Party and later as members of the Government in these acts.

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It was said that actually some of these individuals' comments appeared on the Stalin documents which in some cases added their own abuse on those already made.

Khrushchev cited one story on the behavior of Molotov. In this particular instance, Molotov was riding in his bullet-proof car down the streets of Moscow. His driver was speeding recklessly and ran into a crowd and killed a woman and some children. The security guards jumped out of the car, arrested a number of people, and charged them with attempting to assassinate Molotov. Khrushchev asked why could not Molotov have said it was an accident and avoided such further bloodshed. Here he stated was an example of "the cruel beasts" who served under Stalin.

The statements and recitation regarding the so-called atrocities under Stalin on the part of the individuals who were publicly condemned at the 22nd Congress may, in some cases, result in personal murder charges against them. However, it appears that the policy will be to hold no more show trials or purges. Khrushchev appeared determined in this regard.

At one point, Khrushchev in the Congress, quoted the Bible to the effect "Good for evil" in speaking of Voroshilov and the part he played under Stalin. This was because Voroshilov had rendered the vote which kept Khrushchev in the leadership. He had come through at a time when Khrushchev's leadership was seriously jeopardized in 1957. Khrushchev noted it was better late than never in connection with Voroshilov and then too, he was one of our heroes in the Civil War. He had

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made mistakes, made amends, and now felt he should be forgiven. Khrushchev made no other statement on behalf of any of the other members of the anti-Party group.

The question is often raised, Why does the Soviet Union go out of its way and invite participation of the fraternal delegations of so many Communist and Workers Parties to an affair like the 22nd Congress? In this world struggle for influence, the Soviets have no more powerful allies, potential fifth columns, than these Parties. Because of the existence of China as a powerful rival in the Socialist camp, differences that show themselves in the field of doctrine, theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, as well as in state relations cause the CPSU to try to win the allegiance and support of the various Parties. In the days before World War II, the Communist Internationale served as a rallying center for world Communism. Now because of the existence of a number of states under Communist domination, such a theoretical center would be impotent. Today state and governmental rivalry could not be resolved through such a body. Even if such a body were in existence at this time, it could not be foretold who might influence such an "Internationale", the Russians or the Chinese. Nevertheless, all of these Communist dominated states want to influence and utilize the existing Communist Parties throughout the world. The CPSU under Khrushchev at this time does influence the overwhelming majority of Communists and their Parties throughout the world. The Soviets may continue to wield this influence in the foreseeable future for the following reasons:

1. They preach peaceful co-existence.
2. They allow flexibility in the tactic regarding force and violence, which is an essential for the continued existence of Communist Parties in the Western world.

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3. The program of Communism as endorsed by the 22nd Congress, CPSU, is being hailed as "the Communist Manifesto of our epoch". This program of a "bright, peaceful and prosperous future" for the period ahead holds the allegiance of most of the Communists in the world today. Through this program, they hope to win followers in their own countries.

Yet, there is constant rivalry to influence and to hold these Communist Parties. By influencing these Parties, the Russians (or Chinese) can further their international policies. For example, in Finland the Soviets prefer the regime of President Kekkonen. Without the Communist Party of Finland going along and endorsing this policy and endorsing the candidacy of the bourgeois Kekkonen, the Soviet Union would hardly be able to pursue its present policies.

For example, in Latin America the Soviet Union is extending its influence and would like to extend it further, but it is not yet prepared for a direct challenge to the United States in this area. The Chinese in turn consider Latin America as "a guerrilla area" against United States imperialism and have been urging civil and guerrilla warfare in nearly all Latin American countries. The Soviet Union has been working hard and has succeeded, as of now, to win all the Latin American Communist Parties to their position. Even Cuba, which was very much under the influence of the Chinese, has now been won over to the position of the CPSU.

To achieve this goal, the Soviet Union has used economic bribery as well as appeal to the influential old-time

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Communist leaders in Cuba. Some of the governments of Latin America attempting to pursue a so-called independent policy are using their relations with the Communist-bloc nations to gain for themselves more aid, from both the United States as well as the Communists. Yet the Communist Parties in these countries for very practical reasons join with the Soviet Union in support of such policies and ignore the Chinese, since the Chinese have little materially to offer except "struggle against a common enemy".

The 22nd Congress of the CPSU served as a platform to receive a public pledge from the various fraternal delegations in attendance to the policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government itself. No matter how remote the country was or the size of the Party, they were given an important place at the Congress. Most delegates were able to express themselves in person through at least one public speech. Some had the press of the Soviet Union open to them if they had not, been given the platform at the Congress.

All of these delegations were received in lavish style. Their fares and expenses were paid, if not to the individual, then to their respective Parties. As guests of the CPSU, they were usually met by important CPSU leaders or Soviet governmental officials. They were given the best in housing, luxurious food, medical care, servants and services, and entertainment called "cultural relaxation". They were invited to factories and institutions of learning to speak and lecture. Many of these delegates coming from the most backward countries and impoverished sections of the population never had it "so good". The important Soviet leaders will very

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candidly tell you, when asked why do you do all this - why do you treat us as if we were representatives of state with all the attendant protocol? This is to make you feel and understand that some day you yourself may actually be in a position of power, and this is only a rehearsal and preparation for such day.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 134-46 Sub B

Washington, D. C.
December 14, 1961
22

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPINIONS, EVALUATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS
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CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET
UNION, AND RELATED DISCUSSIONS AND SMALL
MEETINGS WITH SOME OF THE KEY LEADERSHIP
OF COMMUNIST PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961

In December, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is in a position to know, furnished the following information:

by the individuals who attended this Congress,
As could be gathered from the discussions with Soviet officials and other Communists in leadership positions from other countries, the only important speeches rendered at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held October, 1961, in Moscow, other than First Secretary Nikita S. Khrushchev's speeches, that reflected the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation, especially the German problem, the problem of armament, negotiations, and atomic tests, were those of A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union. These speeches were carried in the Soviet press and released in detail to the Western press and reported accurately.

At the Congress, there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Congress itself stressed what the CPSU had previously listed on the 22nd Congress' agenda. Speakers emphasized the

100-428091 - 1728
ENCLOSURE

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DURING A TWO MONTH PERIOD, LATE 1961

During the period of the Congress and thereafter, one could notice a greater martial display by seeing many more people in uniform in public places than has been evident at any time in the recent past. More military personnel in uniform were observed during the course of this Congress than at the time of the meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers Parties held in Moscow in November, 1960. Yet, the November 7, 1961, military display was one of the shortest within recollection. There were many leading military men in attendance at the 22nd Congress and among those seen was Marshal Ivan S. Konev who is in charge of the Warsaw Treaty troops. Marshal Malinovsky, though a member of the Congress Presidium and on the Congress stage, was seated in such position indicating his rank at the Congress was not one of great prominence, possibly significant of the fact that the CPSU is in control of the military.

Within the Soviet Union there was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity or apparent preparation for a shelter program, as far as one could see in daily living. Nor was there any reference in the Soviet press or in discussions with Soviet leaders of such a program. One could also note that the CPSU leadership was constantly talking about the next year, about new delegations and how they may be participating in delegations to the United States next year. They talked as if they did not foresee any armed clash. If this is a game of nerves, they are playing it extremely well. Over a period of approximately two months, *the period of this Congress* no one expressed any opinions contrary to the above. Some of the Party people spoken to who were fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress such as the Canadians, Latin Americans,

~~TOP SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

WCS
Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topics.

Soviet Thesis on American Press

During the course of the 22nd Congress, one Yuri Voronsov requested informant to have the CPUSA gather information for him from the "progressive press" in the United States to assist him in preparing a thesis on the United States press. Voronsov was assigned as a translator at the 22nd Congress for Henry Winston, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA. Voronsov is assigned officially as a translator to the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, in Moscow.

Relations Between Czechoslovakia and China

In December, 1961, a member of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, advised informant that trade relations between his country and China have ceased due to the fact that the Czechoslovakian contracts with the Chinese have been broken since the Chinese will not pay for the machinery and equipment previously delivered to them and will not even enter into negotiations for payment.

Economy Measures in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia

Soviet officials in the Central Committee, CPSU, and a Czechoslovakian official of the International Department, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, advised informant that their countries are carefully evaluating any requests for financial or economic assistance received from newly independent undeveloped nations and from the various communist parties. The Czechoslovakian official noted that economic assistance to China and Cuba had created an economic burden for Czechoslovakia.

Enc. sent 12-21-61
100-428091

REC-127

100-428091-1729
25 DEC 29 1961

LTG:kmq (9) *10/25*
65 JAN 11 1962
SENT DIRECTOR EX 100
12-21-61

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification be sent to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Handwritten notes and signatures:
LTS Z
JMS
W.C.S.
Kene

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-55405)

12/19/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-17696)

TRACING OF AMERICAN MONEY USED
BY SOVIETS IN ESPIONAGE OPERATIONS
ESP - R
OO:NY

Re NY letter dated 11/17/61 in captioned case, with copies to Bufile (105-76241) and (100-428091) (SOLO) wherein was noted that on 12/17/60, [redacted] obtained from his Soviet principal the following \$20.00 note of the 1960A series:

127, 467, 967B.

It was further set forth that on 10/22/61, NY 694-S* received the same note from his Soviet principal.

A Photostat existed of the \$20.00 note received by NY 694-S* and therefore no possibility exists that an error was made in recording its identification.

While no Photostat existed of the note received by [redacted] on 12/17/60, it was noted that the identification of the note was recorded by two separate individuals, thereby lessening tremendously the possibility of an error occurring in its recording.

- 5 - Bureau (65-55405) (RM)
- (1 - 105-76241) (KARST)
- (1 - 100-428091) (SOLO)
- (1 - 100-3-63) (CP-USA) (Funds)
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (KARST)
- 1 - New York (105-74286) (KARST)
- 1 - New York (100-74560) (CP-USA Funds)
- 1 - New York (65-17696)

LMM:cmv
(9)

100-428091 -

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 22 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

57 JAN 8 1962

NY 65-17000

Rebulet 12/5/61 in case file captioned "SOLO" Bufile (100-42001) wherein NY was instructed to locate, if possible, the above note obtained by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61 and submit it along with a representative group of other NY 694-S* notes to Secret Service to determine if the notes are legitimate US Currency or if they are counterfeit.

By separate communication under the "SOLO" caption, the Bureau has been advised that NY 694-S* no longer has the pertinent note in his possession. The Bureau was also advised of liaison arrangements being effected with Secret Service at the Washington, D.C. level.

The above is set forth as background for the following:

On 8/29/61, [redacted] received via drop from his Soviet principal a sum of money which contained therein a \$20.00 note of the 1950 B series, serial number L68,542,388B.

A Photostat of this note exists so there is no possibility of error in its recording.

On 12/7/61, [redacted] of CP Headquarters, NYC, following her usual custom, visited the Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, 28th Street and Broadway, NYC and presented \$300 in \$20.00 notes for conversion to notes of smaller denomination.

b6
b7C
b7D

Contained among these bills was a \$20.00 note, series 1950B, serial number L68,542,388B which, series and serial number wise is identical with the aforementioned \$20.00 note received by [redacted] on 8/29/61, from his Soviet principal via a drop.

So thus now have two instances whereby \$20.00 notes furnished to [redacted] from the Soviet principal, via drops, have ended up in the hands of the CP, USA.

In one instance, namely, NY 694-S* on 10/23/61, we know that the note ended up in the hands of the Soviets at the USSR UN Delegation, 680 Park Avenue, who personally passed it to NY 694-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA.

NY 65-17036

We do not know how the \$20.00 note exchanged by [redacted] on 12/7/61, came into her possession.

This office does not have possession of a Photostat of the note exchanged by [redacted] on 12/7/61. The series and serial number of the note, however, was copied by an experienced agent. b6 b7C

As a point of interest concerning the \$800 in \$20.00 notes exchange made by [redacted] on 12/7/61, it is being noted that \$640 of it was money received by NY 694-S* on 10/23/61 from his Soviet principal for transmittal to the CP, USA.

Twenty dollars, as shown above, was originally furnished to [redacted] by his Soviet principal on 8/2/61. It is not known how LARSON or the CP, USA came into possession of the remaining \$140. b7D

By separate communication in case file captioned "KAROT; ESP-R," (Bufile 105-76241), an analysis will be set forth concerning the financial transactions of [redacted]

This office will continue to be alert to any possible duplication of bills received through these various sources.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topic.

On 10/30/61 a private banquet was given by the CPSU in honor of English-speaking fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of the American delegation, and Henry Winston, an American delegate, occupied positions of prominence at the banquet inasmuch as each sat at the side of Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CPSU.

Khrushchev made an informal speech. He felt the U. S. is playing military games in Germany and commented that when the U. S. has finished such games, the Russians are prepared to negotiate over the German problem. He claims that treaties must be signed with East Germany and West Germany since the war ended some 16 years ago. He said that intelligence at his disposal indicates that the U. S. is arming Germany and that all of NATO is arming in preparation for an assault on the Soviet Union.

Khrushchev stated his reasons for the resumption of nuclear testing by the Russians and claimed this was necessary to show the West that the Soviets are prepared.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "Top Secret" classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc. 1
100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962
F146

SENT DIRECTOR
12-20-61

REC-127

100-428091-1730

25 DEC 29 1961

INT. SEC.

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Communications Prepared by [REDACTED], Former Americans, Residing in Prague, Czechoslovakia."

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of the letters referred to in the enclosed informant's statement. One photostat each of the above letters has been retained by Chicago in CGfile 134-46, Sub B.

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement, as well as the letters, was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61 to SAS CARL N. FREYMAN and RICHARD W. HANSEN and on 12/9/61 to SA HANSEN.

ICC-3-100 808RB GALE
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 3) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW

(5)

EX-115

REC-1270

17 DEC 21 1961

100-428091-1731

C C. WICK

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JAN 8 1962

Special Agent in Charge

FIV

INFORMATION CONCERNING COMMUNICATIONS PREPARED
BY ADE CHAPMAN AND WIFE, FORMER AMERICANS,
RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In early December, 1961, [redacted]
[redacted] former United States residents, who reside at
[redacted] Czechoslovakia, home tele-
phone 02-04-12, turned over to a Communist Party, USA (CP, U.S.A)
representative in Prague, Czechoslovakia, for delivery to
relatives in the United States, through CP, U.S.A contacts,
two separate communications.

One of these communications was a handwritten
letter prepared by [redacted] for transmission to his
[redacted] This letter reads as follows:

"Dear [redacted]

"I find it very hard to adjust to the painful
reality of your silence, your refusal to respond. What has
happened to you, to the sister I carry in my memories, to
[redacted] I remember with love?

"I have the opportunity to send you greetings with
a friend & I want you to know that I think of you, miss you,
I am pained & troubled by your strange silence.

"I hope that you, [redacted] & your children are well.
Give [redacted] my love & my warmest greetings to [redacted]
[redacted] We here are all healthy & [redacted] with
whom we had a very pleasant reunion, will tell you no doubt
how we live & how we are.

[redacted] I want a copy of my birth certificate & I
thought it would be nicest for a member of my family to
get it for me & give it to my friend. So could you please
do this for me.

"Once again I want you to know that we would love
to hear from you & hope that you will find your voice.

"Your [redacted]

/s/ [redacted]

173f
ENCLOSURE

The second communication was a one-page type-written letter prepared by [redacted] for transmission to her mother, [redacted] believed to be now residing at Valley Spring, New York. The contents of this letter are as follows:

b6
b7C

"My dear Mother,

"The beginning of a new year is always associated in my mind with your birthday - January 22nd. I hope this reaches you in time to be a birthday greeting, for all of us wish you this year, as we have in our hearts all these years, good health and happiness.

"I had hoped to make this birthday a really significant one since I know that you have had a regards from us. We hoped that this would lead to further contact and perhaps a letter from you. Mother, dear, I think of you so often and my desire to hear from you is so great that I think you must be aware of it and know in your heart that nothing within my control could have kept me from you - but after all these years we must face up to reality and at least make the best use of those avenues of contact that are open to us. Perhaps it is too painful to start. But to me you are my mother and will always be dear to me, no matter what. I cannot believe that you do not feel the same about me, or at least about [redacted]

b6
b7C

"The best birthday present I can give you is a little 'naches' from your grandchildren. The girls are a fulfillment of the best you have taught me. They are honest and good and kind. They study well and are diligent. In these respects they are very similar, and yet they are so different. [redacted] is small, as both you and I are, her hair is still bright red, her eyes are blue. She is serious, steady and determined and she has many intellectual interests. She knows four languages, three very well, and will graduate university this year. [redacted] is big and gay and buoyant, she bubbled with enthusiasm. She is always involved in big plans and hopes and draws people to her with outgoingness. She too is good at languages, but she has not fully decided what she wants to do when she graduates university, but that is still a long way off.

b6
b7C

"Mother dear, don't deny yourself the joy of your grandchildren. That you punish me is not nearly as important as the denial of our love that is always there and waiting for you.

"Your daughter

/s/

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

My dear Mother,

The beginning of a new year is always associated in my mind with your birthday - January 22nd. I hope this reaches you in time to be a birthday greeting, for all of us wish you this year, as we have in our hearts all these years, good health and happiness.

I had hoped to make this birthday a really significant one since I know that you have had a regards from us. We hoped that this would lead to further contact and perhaps a letter from you. Mother dear, I think of you so often and my desire to hear from you is so great that I think you must be aware of it and know in your heart that nothing within my control could have kept me from you - but after all these years we must face up to reality and at least make the best use of those avenues of contact that are open to us. Perhaps it is too painful to start. But to me you are my mother and will always be dear to me, no matter what. I cannot believe that you do not feel the same about me, or at least about [redacted]

The best birthday present I can give you is a little "naches" from your grandchildren. The girls are a fulfilment of the best you have taught me. They are ~~honest~~ honest and good and kind. They study well and are diligent. In these respects they are very similar, and yet they are so different. [redacted] is small, as both you and I are, her hair is still bright red, her eyes are blue. She is serious, steady and determined and she has many intellectual interests. She knows four languages, three very well, and will graduate university this year. [redacted] is big and gay and buoyant, she bubbles with enthusiasm. She is always involved in big plans and hopes and draws people to her with her outgoingness. She too is good at languages, but she has not fully decided what she wants to do when she graduates university, but that is still a long way off.

Mother dear, don't deny yourself the joy of your grandchildren. That you punish me is not nearly as important as the denial of our love that is always there and waiting for you. *your daughter*

Dan [redacted]

I find it very hard to adjust to the painful reality of your silence, your refusal to respond. What has happened to you, to the sister I carry in my memories, to the sister I remember with love?

I have the opportunity to send you greetings with a friend & I want you to know that I think of you, miss you, I am pained & troubled by your strange silence.

I hope that you, [redacted], & your children are well. I wish [redacted] my love & warmest

greetings to [redacted]

We here are all healthy & well & [redacted], with whom we had a very pleasant reunion, will tell you no doubt how we live & how we are.

[redacted] I want a copy of my birth certificate & I thought it would be simplest for a member of my family to get it for me & give it to me.

b6
b7C

2-

friend. So could you please do this
for me.

Once again I want you to know
that we would love to hear from
you & ~~hope~~ that you will find
your voice.

Your brother,



b6
b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago by airtel disclosed pertinent data on the following topic.

Remarks of Khrushchev, at Banquet 11/5/61, Concerning Stalin and Beria

On 11/5/61 a final official banquet was given by the CPSU for the fraternal delegates from the various foreign communist parties who had attended the 22nd Congress. This banquet was held in the Palace of Congress, the Kremlin.

Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary, CPSU, made some extemporaneous remarks when he offered a second toast at this banquet. The essence of these remarks concerned Stalin and Beria. He pointed out that Stalin had never been a man of the people and that if Stalin said he did not like some particular person, it could mean such person would be imprisoned, exiled or killed. He went into some detail concerning the misdeeds of Stalin.

Khrushchev then related incidents surrounding the death of Stalin, the fact that Lavrenti Beria had been the chief influence around Stalin, plans of Beria to take over the Soviet Government at Stalin's death and the manner in which Beria was tricked into attending a Presidium meeting, at which time he was placed under arrest. He spoke of the misdeeds of Beria.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification containing pertinent information be sent to Mr. O'Donnell at the White House; the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Enc.
100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-20-61

25 DEC 29 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 20, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following topics.

During October and November, 1961, informant participated in discussions in Moscow with Boris N. Ponomarev, Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and a secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU; V. Korianov, a deputy to Ponomarev; Nikolai Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department; and Aleksei Grechukhin, an assistant to Mostovets.

Soviet Appraisal of President John F. Kennedy

In late November, 1961, the above individuals discussed the recent exclusive interview of President Kennedy by Aleksei Adzhubei, Editor of the Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia." Based on this interview, they expressed some hope in regard to the international situation and saw some hope for negotiation on Germany. They expressed the opinion that President Kennedy is strongly under the influence of the military in the Pentagon. They expressed encouragement by his statement that nuclear weapons would not be placed in German hands. They noted that the CPSU and other communist parties depend on the CPUSA for the correct analysis of the political situation in the United States. For this reason, the CPUSA must be careful that it does not cause any confusion regarding that which is policy and that which is tactic. Such confusion could cause the people of the world to turn President Kennedy into a "saint" or a "devil."

REC-127

Cuba

Although the Soviet Union is a major sugar producer and has sugar supplies for export, it is now purchasing and committed to larger purchases of this item from Cuba in order to preserve the

25 DEC 29 1961

Enc. sent 12-21-61

100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 11 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-21-61

Cuban economy. These officials noted that the Soviet Union is working extremely hard to extend its influence in Latin American countries and does not now intend to decrease its influence in Cuba.

The Soviet officials noted that the rift between China and the Soviet Union is more strained now than in November, 1960. They feel that attacks and provocations which are being heaped upon the Soviet Union by the Albanians are in reality "the master's voice, China, talking." They pointed out that the Chinese still feel that "peaceful coexistence is impossible--war is inevitable" and that the Soviet Union fears the current actions and utterances of the Communist Party of China may someday place the Soviet Union in a situation which could provoke an international crisis.

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification be sent to the Honorable P. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President; the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable John A. McCone, Director, Central Intelligence Agency; and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

L.S. F. *[Signature]*
 J.P. *[Signature]*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 18, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtels disclosed pertinent data on the following topics.

Relations Between Czechoslovakia and Albania

In early December, 1961, a member of the International Department, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in charge of relations with communist parties of all capitalist countries, made a number of comments to informant in regard to relations between Czechoslovakia and Albania. The essence of these remarks is as follows:

The Czechs have had real difficulties with the Albanians. In the past, many Czech citizens have lived in Albania for the purpose of assisting Albania in the development of its economy. Due to mistreatment of the Czechs by the Albanians, there are now only three or four Czechs in Albania.

Until last year, approximately 200 Albanian students attended schools in Czechoslovakia, which figure represented about half the total number of all foreign students enrolled in Czech schools. Last year these students commenced to create provocations against the Czech Government and the number of Albanian students in Czechoslovakia was reduced to 38. These students all went to Albania in the Summer of 1961 and only 17 returned to Czechoslovakia in the Fall of 1961. Eleven of these 17 have been asked by Czechoslovakia to return to Albania since the Czechs felt it was apparent these students had been sent to Czechoslovakia to engage in propaganda and agitation against the Czechs.

Tenth Party Congress of the Progressive Party of Cyprus Working People

The Progressive Party of Cyprus Working People will hold its Tenth Party Congress 3/8-11/62. During the 22nd Congress of the CPSU this Party requested that all communist parties represented at the 22nd Congress send messages to be read at its Tenth Party Congress.

Enc. sent 12-19-61

100-428091

JTG:kmo (9)

SENT DIRECTOR

12-19-61

65

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

Sema Kuznetsov

Sema Kuznetsov is employed as a Technical Secretary in the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU in Moscow. Her particular job places her in possession of the intimate working details of the Section. She has the responsibility of handling confidential matters. She is a widow who recently moved into an apartment in the same building where Victor Jerome resides. Jerome is an American citizen on the Security Index.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a ~~"Top Secret"~~ classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

Lt J Rove

gsm/s

WCH

EJH

[Signature]

V. Kuznetsov

1 - Mr. Gurley

SAC, New York (100-134637)

December 28, 1961

EX 100

REC-127

Director, FBI (100-428091) - 1735

SOLO
IS - C

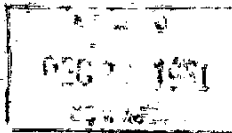
mon
ReNYlet 12/22/61 wherein it is recommended that in processing currency received from the Soviets by NY 694-S* to determine whether or not it is counterfeit, that this be done through an appropriate contact the New York Office has with a local banking establishment instead of through the local Secret Service office.

The Bureau approves this recommendation. In the event any of this currency is found to be counterfeit or suspected of being so, immediately advise the Bureau.

1 - Chicago (134-46-Sub B)

LTG:edb
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 JAN 5 1962

WCS
823
7
Long

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

DATE: 12/22/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CHICAGO)

ReBulet 12/19/61, suggesting that samples of currency received by NY 694-S* be personally delivered to Secret Service for processing to determine whether or not they are counterfeit.

In view of the Secret Service requirement under the law that it would be necessary to confiscate any counterfeit money found, it is the recommendation of the NYO that rather than go through Secret Service under these circumstances that checking of these bills for their being counterfeit be done through an appropriate contact that the NYO has with a local banking establishment. It is felt that in this way, it could be determined whether or not the bills are counterfeit and if a counterfeit is located, this matter could then be discussed with the Bureau in order to take appropriate action.

Bureau is requested to advise if it concurs in this recommendation. Expedite attention is requested in view of the fact that this office is holding some of the money for processing.

EX 100

- 100-428091-1735
2 - BUREAU (100-428091) (RM)
1 - CHICAGO (134-46-SUB B) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (100-134637) (#41) 25 DEC 29

WTM:DJG
(4)

100-428091-1735
12-28-61
LTG:cdh

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Remyairtel dated 12/11/61, and enclosed letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING A MEETING WITH THE CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, USSR, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1961".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING L. D. KISLOVA, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES FOR FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, MOSCOW, RUSSIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

Referenced airtel and letterhead memorandum set forth information concerning the manner in which conservative non-Party youth might establish contact with Soviet youth. The enclosed letterhead memorandum sets forth the identity by name of the individual referred to in that memorandum.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb

C. C. Wick

Approved:

67 JAN 3 1962

Special Agent in Charge

511-X

REC-72
Sent

17 DEC 28 1961

M

Per

5



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Y Q
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING L. D. KISLOVA,
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIETIES FOR FRIENDSHIP
AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN
COUNTRIES, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In November, 1961, L. D. Kislova, an official of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Moscow, Russia, was identified as the person with whom all conservative non-Party youth in the United States should communicate in order to establish contact with Soviet youth and related matters. Kislova is a female of approximately 50 years of age and is an Assistant to the Head of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1736
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/18/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Remyairtel 12/11/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for New York one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning Suggestion of Tass Dispatch on Meeting of Communist Party, USA Fraternal Delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress and Communist Party of the Soviet Union Officials, November 3, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was orally furnished 12/9/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE
1 cc + 1 enc 801RB 1 cc + 1 enc destroyed
③-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-12/00-428091-123

13 DEC 28 1961

801-X3

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 3 1962

**INFORMATION CONCERNING SUGGESTION OF
TASS DISPATCH ON MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE
TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION OFFICIALS,
NOVEMBER 3, 1961**

During the course of the reception given by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in honor of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) fraternal delegates to the Twenty-Second Congress, CPSU, held on November 3, 1961, in Moscow, Russia, a written message was handed to one of the participating CP, USA, delegates. The message made inquiry as to whether a release should be made by Tass relating to this meeting and had incorporated into it the dispatch previously prepared by Tass on this matter. The dispatch noted that a cordial meeting had taken place on that date between the CP, USA fraternal delegation and representatives of the CPSU at which time they discussed matters of mutual interest.

After the meeting was concluded, a meeting was held with an unidentified representative of the Tass News Agency together with V. Korianov, a Deputy to Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Secretariat and the Head of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, and Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, regarding the possible Tass dispatch. As a result of these discussions, it was decided to kill the Tass dispatch because it could only affect adversely the CP, USA, in relation to the legal proceedings being carried out against it in the United States.

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1737

FBI

Date: 12/19/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting by Communist Party, USA Representative with Officials of the 'World Marxist Review,' Prague, Czechoslovakia, December 1, 1961."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/13/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuous basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S., the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~" Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-12/100-428091-1738

17 DEC 21 1961

EX-108

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 3 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

December 19, 1961

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING BY COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 1, 1961**

On December 1, 1961, a meeting was held at the headquarters of the "World Marxist Review," a publication of the international world Communist movement, which headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Participants in this meeting, in addition to the representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), were F. Halicek, an Associate Editor and acting head of the publication in absence of its Editor-in-Chief A. Rymyantsev who is ill, a Soviet citizen by the name of (first name unknown) Sobelov, an Associate Editor, and a translator by the name of (first name unknown) Goresomov (phonetic).

This meeting had been initiated at the request of the CP, USA representative in order to discuss a problem with the officials of the "World Marxist Review" concerning the reason behind the extensive delay which had occurred in connection with the printing of articles in this publication submitted by the CP, USA. When the matter was raised, both Halicek and Sobelov agreed that in the future such material would be handled as expeditiously as possible; however, in this regard, there are certain printing deadlines and other factors which do affect the dates when the material can be placed into print.

During the course of this meeting, it was found that none of the participants were at that time aware of the present status of the CP, USA in regard to the legal action being taken against it by the United States Government. In view of this, Halicek and Sobelov decided that Gus Hall should be requested to prepare and send to the "World Marxist Review" an article relating to the current status of the CP, USA. He was to be instructed in regard to this article to wire it collect to the "World Marxist Review."

At this meeting there was an inquiry made by the "World Marxist Review" representatives as to the status of Hyman Lumer, a person who had been a CP, USA contributor, in the past, of articles to the "World Marxist Review." When

100-428091-1738

ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING BY COMMUNIST PARTY, USA REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW," PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DECEMBER 1, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

the CP, USA representative informed Halicok and Sobelov that Lumer was presently serving a prison term imposed upon him by the United States Government, they requested that a protest letter be immediately prepared for publication in the "World Marxist Review." In line with this request, the CP, USA representative prepared "a letter to the editor" of the "World Marxist Review" protesting the imprisonment of Hyman Lumer, a contributor to the "World Marxist Review." The letter was signed in the name of "Murphy of Chicago."

On December 2, 1961, the day following the above meeting, an official of the "World Marxist Review" presented to the CP, USA representative in Prague two typewritten documents, each two pages in length, which were to be transmitted to Gus Hall for future action by the CP, USA.

The contents of each of these documents are set forth below:

Document #1:

"SUBJECTS OF ARTICLES ORDERED OR TO BE ORDERED FROM THE U.S.A.

- "1. The U.S.A. as an international exploiter.
- "2. U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie (composition, structure, policy, internal contradictions).
- "3. The middle sections in the U.S.A. (composition, structure, role in economic and public life, relationships with the working class, attitude of the Communist Party).
- "4. Perspectives of the economic competition between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.
- "5. New forms of exploitation of the working class.
- "6. Fascist organizations in the United States (their class basis and aims, ties with the finance oligarchy and ruling circles, political and racial aims, role in the struggle against communism, the tasks of the working masses in the struggle to combat the fascist offensive).

~~TOP SECRET~~

**INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DECEMBER 1, 1961**

"7. The United States and the economic integration of the Western world (the plan launched by the U.S.A., Canada and the 18 European member-countries of the O.E.C.D. to increase the gross national product of these countries by 50 per cent and the average annual rate of growth to 4.2-4.6 per cent by 1970; the projected reduction of customs tariffs by half; the aims of this policy and its consequences for the working people of the U.S.A. and West European countries; the attitude of the working class).

"8. Contemporary capitalism and the problem of markets.

"9. The economic situation in the U.S.A. (review).

"10. Unemployment in the U.S.A. (its causes and the problems it raises).

"11. The rivalry between monopolies (this could be a reportage showing the rivalry between two monopolies).

"12. The role played by the various groups of the industrial oligarchy for influence over the government machine (forms and methods).

"13. President Kennedy's foreign policy (his foreign policy programme during the presidential election campaign; the influence exerted by financial groups and war industry concerns on the foreign policy of the Kennedy Administration; the struggle between two foreign policy concepts -- the adventurist and realistic -- in U.S. ruling circles; the evolution of Kennedy's foreign policy in 1961; the U.S. working people and problems of foreign policy).

"14. The problem of war and peace and U.S. public opinion.

"15. The social basis and forms of the peace movement in the U.S.A.

"16. The changes in the world arena and the Negro movement in the U.S.A. (the successes of the socialist countries, how they solved the national question; the disintegration of the colonial system, particularly the liberation of Africa, as a factor stimulating the advance of the Negro movement in the U.S.A.).

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING MEETING OF COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, REPRESENTATIVE WITH OFFICIALS OF
THE "WORLD MARXIST REVIEW", PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
DECEMBER 1, 1961

"17. How the Communist Party exposes the arguments
of anti-communism".

Document #2:

"We have already asked Comrade Gus Hall to contribute an article on the theme, 'The Development of the Socialist Revolution in Conditions of Peaceful Coexistence'. In our opinion, it should deal with the role played by international political factors; the historical examples of the Paris Commune, the October Revolution in Russia, the Bavarian and Hungarian revolutions, and the revolution in China; the difficulty of victory in a revolution and, especially, of its subsequent development in conditions of war or international tension; rampant reaction at times of war hysteria; the fact that the socialist system best reveals its superiority to capitalism in conditions of peace; and the policy of peaceful coexistence as a factor promoting the growth of the influence of the Communist parties. An article of this order is now more necessary than ever. It would be a valuable follow-up to the articles (by Eisemann, Zhivkov and Palme Dutt) published in the Journal last year.

"We have also asked for an article on 'The Strength and Weaknesses of U. S. Trade Union Movement', for which we also drew up a tentative outline. We would like this article to give a picture of the trade union movement in the United States, its strength and weaknesses, its bearing on the class struggle in the U.S.A. in general and the political struggle between the forces of democracy and reaction in particular.

"Lastly, we should like to know whether our American comrades could write an article on 'Government Employees Under Modern Capitalism', dealing with the sociological and political aspect of the question, i.e., showing the present and the potential role of the civil servants (or, to be more exact, most of them) in the class struggle. It would be desirable to use for this article factual material drawn not only from American life, but also from that of other countries".

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/22/61

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-134637)

SUBJECT: SOLO
IS-C
(OO: CG)

ReNYairtel 12/20/61.

On 12/22/61 NY 694-S* advised SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON as follows:

At noon on the aforesaid date VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY entered the informant's office and placed on his desk a package, stating that it contained \$150,000.00 in fifty dollar bills. BARKOVSKY also placed on the desk secret writing material to be delivered to CG 5824-S*.

BARKOVSKY wished informant a Merry Christmas and then departed.

The above-described money will be appropriately processed and will be checked against the list of currency issued in previous Soviet operations and the Bureau will be advised if any positive identification of this money is made.

The secret writing material will be forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate processing.

- EX-108 REC-12 100-428091-1739
 3 - Bureau (100-428091) (RM)
 1 - Chicago (134-46 Sub B) (SOLO) (RM)
 1 - NY 134-91 (Inv.) (41)
 1 - NY 65-15026 (VLADIMIR BARKOVSKY) (34)
 1 - NY 100-134637 Sub A (SOLO FUNDS) (41)
 1 - NY 100-134637

GEJ:MEW
(9)

memo Baumgardner to
 Sullivan 12/22/61

cc: Baumgardner

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____

57 JAN 3 1962 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 18, 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Gurley

Handwritten initials

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Malone	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. By airtel Chicago has furnished the following pertinent information.

Communist Interest in Youth

A World Youth Festival is scheduled to be held at Helsinki, Finland, during the period July 27 to August 5, 1962. Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, requested informant to contact a representative of the CPSU to determine if it might be possible for the Soviets to invite 100 or 200 young Americans to the Soviet Union before or after this World Youth Festival to attend a seminar for the purpose of impressing upon them ideas of communism.

On 11/21/61 informant took up this question with Pyotr Reshetov, Chairman, Committee of Youth Organizations and Secretary of the Young Communist League, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the essence of Reshetov's remarks is as follows.

It is desired that the CPUSA furnish the names of six or seven individuals who will be recognized as the United States Festival Committee. The Soviets will try to make arrangements to invite a number of young Americans to the Soviet Union for a period of ten days subsequent to the Festival. Such young Americans can be invited as tourists and there will be no expense for them.

Contacts with the "bourgeois" youth organizations in the United States have been "frozen" for the past three years. During 1961, the Soviets made greater efforts in this regard and sent two high-level delegations to the United States. One delegation, consisting of four Soviets, was scheduled to remain in the United States until December 15, 1961. This delegation was to negotiate in the

Enc. *sent* 12-18-61

100-428091

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 5 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
12-18-61

REC-12

EX-113

13 DEC 28 1961

100-428091-1740

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

United States with all major youth organizations and propose that a conference of United States and Soviet youth be organized in 1962 or 1963 and that the conference be held in New York or in Moscow. If the proposal for such a conference is not acceptable, then the Soviets might offer a cultural festival to be held in the United States or Moscow or propose "ships of friendship" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Reshetov stated that arrangements are being made now for student contacts directly with some United States universities. Such contacts would be made for the purpose of having United States students travel to the Soviet Union to work in laboratories, render services on farms and perform similar duties. No decision has been made thus far as to the universities to be contacted but the University of Chicago and Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, are under consideration.

Informant inquired as to how non-Party conservative youth could make contact with the Soviet youth. Reshetov noted that there had been established recently an "Institute for Soviet-American Relations" in Moscow which deals with studies in subject matters relating to the United States and Russia and matters of common interest. He stated that it would only be necessary for non-Party conservative youth to write to the Youth Commission of this Institute.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached letters with enclosure under a "~~Top Secret~~" classification containing pertinent information be sent to the Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General.

L.S. 7
Smith
Wasy
Q
Kern
EP

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *282/K*

SUBJECT: *C* SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

DATE: December 22, 1961 *WCS*

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Gurley

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, 10/2/61 as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission 12/5/61. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following.

This information concerns opinions, evaluations and observations of the informant concerning the proceedings of the 22nd Congress and related discussions, and small meetings with some of the key leadership of communist parties throughout the world.

Informant and those whom he contacted felt that the only important speeches rendered at this Congress, other than that of Khrushchev which concerned the Soviet Union's policies regarding the international situation; were those of Gromyko and Marshal Malinovsky, who is Defense Minister of the Soviet Union. According to informant, these speeches were carried in the Soviet press and reported accurately in detail by the Western press.

At the Congress there were no special discussions on details or tactics in regard to the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Speakers emphasized the Party's new economic program and emphasis was also on the building of communism. Most of the fraternal delegates were of the opinion that Khrushchev would not keep 1/1/62 as a firm date for signing a peace treaty with Germany.*

Informant noted that during the Congress and thereafter, he noticed a greater martial display by seeing more people in uniform in public places than has been evidenced in the recent past. There was no noticeable or obvious civilian defense activity. There was a certain fear of West Germany expressed, yet the emphasis was constantly on the United States. The pressures from China on the Soviet Union are a challenge to Russia and can make it difficult for the Soviet Union to give concessions to the Western Powers which might be interpreted as a "surrender" to imperialism. East Germany

100-428091

REC-12

LTG:kmo

65 JAN 5 1962

EX-113

100-428091-1741
*Khrushchev himself has publicly stated that 1/1/62 is not a firm date for signing a peace treaty with Germany.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: SOLO
100-428091

is considered by the Soviet leaders as the "front line trenches" in defense of the Soviet bloc.

The various delegations were of the opinion that it is obvious that the Soviets have lost the good will of many people throughout the world in view of Russia's recent stand on nuclear testing. The leader of the Communist Party of Great Britain took issue with Khrushchev concerning Russia's position with regard to nuclear tests. Most communist parties in the Western world were both surprised and embarrassed by the Russian nuclear testing.

At the 22nd Congress, the leadership spent some time in their speeches on the question of Stalin's cult of the personality and informant was of the opinion that this further expose of Stalin's cult was a clear reflection of the consolidation of Khrushchev's leadership and influence in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the present time, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under Khrushchev's leadership, influences the overwhelming majority of communists and their parties throughout the world. The Soviets may continue to wield this influence in the foreseeable future for the following reasons:

- (1) They preach peaceful coexistence.
- (2) They allow flexibility in the tactic regarding force and violence.
- (3) The program of communism as endorsed by the 22nd Congress is being hailed as "the communist manifesto of our epoch."

ACTION:

This information is being disseminated under a "~~Secret~~" classification to the working level of State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force) and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army).

Lex 7
WCS
HTB
5/20/5

F B I

Date: DEC 21 1961

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

For the information of the Bureau, there is set forth, in brief detail, information regarding the tenth Solo mission recently participated in by CG 5824-S* which concluded on 12/6/61.

Below is an accounting of time spent by CG 5824-S* at various locations during the period of this Solo mission:

10/2/61	Departure, New York
10/3-4/61	At Paris, France
10/4-5/61	At Prague, Czechoslovakia
10/5-11/29/61	At Moscow, Russia
11/29-12/2/61	At Prague, Czechoslovakia
12/3-5/61	Enroute to and at Los Angeles, California
12/6/61	At Chicago, Illinois

3-Bureau (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

Wick

EX-113

17 DEC 28 1961

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Approved: _____

FNB

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 134-46, Sub B

In regard to his stay in Moscow, CG 5824-S* has advised that upon his arrival at that location on 10/5/61, he had been met by representatives of the North and South American Section of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), but because of the preparations then in effect for the 22nd Congress of the CPSU, the various branches of the CPSU would be conducting no official business. Therefore, the matters which CG 5824-S* had to discuss with representatives of the CPSU should be delayed until after completion of the Congress. As a result of this, the period of 10/5-17/61 was devoted mostly to the preparation of various documents and other items relating to the matters to be officially presented to the CPSU, and, in addition, considerable time was spent in the organization of the American fraternal delegation to the Congress. There was, however, during this period several meetings with "Security people" believed to be from the Security Department, Intelligence Division of the Central Committee, CPSU.

During the period from 10/17-31/61, CG 5824-S*, in the company of all other CP, USA fraternal delegates, attended the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. CG 5824-S* stated that he missed only one session of the Congress which resulted from his being called away during a recess to meet with the "Security people."

During the period 11/1-29/61, CG 5824-S* was compelled to prepare additional documents in support of matters to be taken up with the CPSU, particularly in regard to the financial request made by the CP, USA. However, it was during this period that he was able to arrange meetings with CPSU functionaries on matters relating to youth, trade unions, etc.; he also attended several CPSU official functions such as the reception for the CP, USA fraternal delegation at which FROL R. KOZLOV was the main CPSU representative and a final banquet for all fraternal delegates to the 22nd Congress at which NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV was the principal speaker; there were also held during this period a considerable number of individual meetings and discussions with representatives of the International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, which included three

CG 134-46, Sub B

with BORIS N. PONOMAREV, the Head of the International Department and a Secretary of the Central Committee; also, during this period there was contained a two-day training session given by "Securitypeople" on a secret writing technique.

During the periods in Czechoslovakia, 10/4-5/61 and 11/29-12/2/61, source had occasion to meet and discuss matters with several members of the International Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ), representatives of the "World Marxist Review," and with former Americans such as [redacted] and ALFRED K. STERN.

b6
b7c

CG 5824-S* has stated that as of the present time he feels he has almost completely exhausted his present recollections on important and urgent matters which came to his attention during this trip. However, he is now in the process of reviewing what remaining meager notes he has in his possession plus documents, pamphlets, and other material which he either brought back with him or which were submitted to Chicago drops and have already been received. In addition, he has advised that there is considerably more material forthcoming from sources abroad which may result in his recollection of additional pertinent information.

Since the return of CG 5824-S* to Chicago on the evening of 12/6/61, continuous debriefing meetings have been conducted with him with the exception of the period 12/14-16/61 when he was unavailable because of a meeting in New York City with GUS HALL. With the submission of the letterhead memorandum this date captioned, "Information Concerning Meeting of Canadian and U.S. Communist Party Representatives with Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, November 12, 1961, Moscow, Russia," all pertinent information relating to the international ramifications as furnished to date by the source has been forwarded to the Bureau. However, CG 5824-S* has furnished information of a general nature relating to inner CP, USA matters and to individuals. Some of the information yet unreported is of the following nature:

Information concerning meeting with a
CYRIL LAMKIN, a deportee from the U.S.
in Moscow

CG 134-46, Sub B

Information concerning MAURICE HALPERIN

Identities of people in the U.S. of whom
the Soviets desire current locations

Information concerning arrangements for
and activities of CP, USA fraternal
delegation to the 22nd Congress of the
CPSU

Information concerning HENRY WINSTON

Information concerning CPSU and CPCZ
commitments regarding "The Worker" and
"Peoples World"

Background information relative to [redacted]
[redacted] and ALFRED K. STERN, Prague,
Czechoslovakia

b6
b7c

Information regarding replacement of
JOHN PITTMAN, "The Worker" correspondent,
Moscow

The above-noted items, as well as all other material
furnished by the source, are being expeditiously processed and
will be furnished to the Bureau by either letterhead memorandum
or informant's statement, as the case dictates.

GALE

FBI

Date: 12/22/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies
and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned,
"Information Concerning Daniel Kasustchik, Former United States
Resident Now Residing in the Soviet Union." Russ SA NY

The information appearing in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum was furnished on 12/11/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA
RICHARD W. HANSEN. OFFICIAL OF INTERNATIONAL WORKERS

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel
of 9/27/61 and in order to protect the identity of this highly
placed source who is furnishing information, on a continuing
basis, essential to the national defense interest of the U.S.,
this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~TOP SECRET~~."
Also, in accordance with above Buairtel, enclosed letterhead
memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington,
D. C. ORDER

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

EX-108

REC-38

100-428091-1

DEC-26-1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

67 JAN 3 1962



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 22, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

In November, 1961, Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, the Head of the North and South American Section of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and his assistant, Aleksei Andreevich Grechukhin, made inquiries of a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in regard to a Daniel Kasustchik.

Kasustchik, according to these representatives of the International Department, was an elderly Russian who had resided in the United States for over fifty years and had returned to the Soviet Union approximately six years ago. Kasustchik had made application for a CPSU pension and submitted this application by sending it to a Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The task to look into the request of Kasustchik was given to these individuals by Mikhail Suslov, a Secretary of the Central Committee. In view of the fact that Suslov had asked that the matter be checked into, they were anxious that it be given expeditious attention.

In order to facilitate the handling of this request, the CP, USA representative shortly thereafter met with Kasustchik at which time the following was learned:

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1743
ENCLOSURE

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

At one time Kasustchik had been in charge of the Russian National Mutual Aid Society which had headquarters in New York City, and he subsequently took over the Russian Section of the International Workers Order (IWO). When the IWO was disbanded, his wife became ill and he, himself, was out of a job. In desperation, he contacted a Soviet representative in the United Nations who invited him to return to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted and he, together with his wife and son, went to the Soviet Union; however, a married daughter continues to reside in Long Island, New York.

Since Kasustchik was a United States citizen, he was instructed not to carry any CP, USA transfer document with him. When he arrived in the Soviet Union, he went to Minsk where his wife received medical attention and he secured a job. The job he received, however, was that of a manual laborer in a clothing factory where he carried bundles of clothing. Subsequently, he suffered a heart ailment and was quite ill. Now, he has the job of supervising three barber shops in Minsk. Although he does receive the ordinary pension given to Soviet citizens, he desired a documentation of his past CP, USA activity in order that he might be able to secure the higher benefits of the pension granted to CPSU members.

In response to the question why he had come to the Soviet Union, Kasustchik stated, "Maybe it was the spirit of the soil. I had four brothers and sisters killed by the Germans in one Russian village." Throughout the discussion, Kasustchik expressed a desire to return to the United States and remarked he still "loves the United States."

Following the discussion, the CP, USA representative drew up and presented to the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a document verifying the fact that Kasustchik had been a member of and in good standing in the CP, USA.

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING DANIEL KASUSTCHIK,
FORMER UNITED STATES RESIDENT NOW RESIDING
IN THE SOVIET UNION

~~TOP SECRET~~

The International Workers Order has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/15/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091).

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies and for the New York Office one copy of an informant's statement captioned, "Information Concerning a Request for Financial Aid by the Communist Party, USA, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The information contained in the enclosed informant's statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/11/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (AMSD)
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (INFO) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

REC-36

100-428091-1744

13 DEC 1961

C C WICK

EX-113

63 JAN 1962

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per *[Signature]*

**INFORMATION CONCERNING A REQUEST
FOR FINANCIAL AID BY THE COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OF THE SOVIET UNION**

As one of the tasks given to Morris Childs while he was in the Soviet Union to attend the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), he was to present to the CPSU a request for financial assistance to the CP, USA, for the year 1962.

Upon his arrival in Moscow, Russia, in early October, 1961, Childs prepared a document for transmittal to the Central Committee of the CPSU in which he set forth the basis of a financial request in the amount of \$750,000 on behalf of the CP, USA. However, since at the time all important CPSU officials were busily engaged in making preparations for the Twenty-Second Congress, it was suggested that the document's submission for consideration await the completion of the Congress. Accordingly, the document was not transmitted to the Central Committee until early November, 1961. After a time had elapsed and no response was forthcoming on this request for financial assistance, a second document was prepared wherein the financial needs of the CP, USA, were again clearly stated and additional reference was made to government attacks against the CP, USA, under the fascist McCarran Law.

On November 21, 1961, Childs was called to the International Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU where he spoke with Boris N. Ponomarev, a Secretary of the Central Committee and Head of the International Department. Ponomarev had before him at this time the documents which had previously been prepared and submitted; however, Childs was requested and did orally inform Ponomarev of the basis of the financial needs of the CP, USA. During this meeting, Ponomarev pointed out that all Parties wanted money and the CPSU has been committed to the allocation of large sums to aid backward countries and the task of meeting these requests has become a problem. However, the request received from the

100-428091-1744
ENCLOSURE

CP, USA, was being handled and receiving attention of a subcommittee of the Presidium of the CPSU. He also noted that Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the CPSU, who was now travelling through the countryside of the Soviet Union, had been contacted regarding the matter and knew of the request. He also stated that Khrushchev had asked him to convey on behalf of the Russian people, the Presidium of the Party, and for himself, the best regards to the CP, USA, and its leadership. The meeting with Ponomarev was concluded after approximately 45 minutes.

On November 24, 1961, Childs was again called to the office of Ponomarev at which time Ponomarev stated that he wanted to inform him that "they" were looking very favorably at the request for financial aid for the CP, USA, but that he was not sure that the amount approved would be the sum that had been asked for.

On November 25, 1961, Leonid Chernov, Ponomarev's chief secretary in the International Department, met with Childs. Chernov advised that a decision had been made and that the CP, USA, will receive financial assistance during 1962 in an amount up to \$300,000. Childs acknowledged, with thanks, this decision on aid which had been rendered to the CP, USA, while at the same time expressed some regret that it had been impossible to grant the full amount requested. However, he noted that Com Hall had said he would understand if the CPSU could not make available the full amount of the request. Childs then suggested that the CP, USA, receive as much of the promised amount during the first six months of the year so that they might properly prepare their plans.

Chernov then noted that as far as the request made by the CP, USA, for funds on behalf of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, no decision had been made and the matter was still being discussed.

Chernov then noted that on the question of additional money for Esther Foster, the widow of William Z. Foster, former Chairman, CP, USA, the CPSU could not give the sum requested. However, since it had been said that comrade Kuznetsov, a member of the Presidium of the CPSU, had reportedly told comrade Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, in the presence of Childs, that some

money would be sent for maintenance of Foster, your Party can rest assured that some money will be sent.

In this same regard, it was mentioned on the occasion of one of the visits to the International Department of the CPSU, by Nikolai Vladimirovich Mostovets, Head of the North and South American Section, International Department, Central Committee, CPSU, that the Chinese do not now participate in meetings of the International Monetary Fund which had been set up by the various Communist Parties to render assistance to other more needy Parties; that it is important that the Parties realize that they can not go to all the leading Communist Parties with their individual requests for financial assistance, since many of those Parties already have the burden of contributing to the International Monetary Fund from which such aid is funneled.

Mostovets also noted that to his knowledge no Communist Party in Latin America had ever made a request for financial assistance for an amount larger than \$10,000.

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BALM GARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO ORDER 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 'THE WORKER'".

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/12/61 to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, and in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuing basis in connection with the national defense interests of the United States, this letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Top Secret~~". Also in accordance with Bureau airtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as being made at Washington, D. C.

- 1cc + (enc 808 RB) *sent destroyed* **GALE**
③ - Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM) ENCLOSURE 100-428091-1745
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

51 JAN 4 '1962

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 21, 1961

~~TOP SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING AGREEMENT WITH
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
TO ORDER 500 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE WORKER"

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

During October, 1961, an individual who was a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia fraternal delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party, Soviet Union (CPSU), advised a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia would order 500 subscriptions to "The Worker", an East Coast Communist publication.

Subsequently during early December, 1961, (First Name Unknown) Sobatka (phonetic), a member of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who is in charge of all relations with Communist Parties in capitalist countries, verified the fact that the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia had made a decision to purchase the above noted subscriptions to "The Worker". According to Sobatka, James E. Jackson, Editor, "The Worker", in late September, 1961, while enroute to Moscow as a CP, USA, fraternal delegate to the 22nd Congress had stopped over in Prague at which time preliminary discussions relating to the possible purchase of a number of "The Worker" subscriptions was held with representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-428091-1745
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

December 20, 1961

Director, FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Fox

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to comments made by Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, while in Moscow, Russia, in November, 1961. These remarks pertain to the political and economic conditions in Brazil today.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, this communication and its enclosure are classified "~~Top Secret~~."

Enclosure

100-423091

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Source is CG 5824-S*. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," SFP:bgc.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

FFF:kmo
(10)

ENCLOSURE

67 JAN 3 1962

REC-54
100-423091-1746
19 JAN 2 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

DEC 29 4 27 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Gurley
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Phillips

December 29, 1961

BRAZIL TODAY -
AS SEEN BY ITS TOP COMMUNIST

In November, 1961, Luis Carlos Prestes, General Secretary, Communist Party of Brazil, conferred in Moscow, Russia, with Tim Buck, Chairman of the Communist Party of Canada, and a representative of the Communist Party, USA, all three having been delegates to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held in Moscow in October, 1961. This conference was arranged to enable Prestes to brief the other two delegates in regard to the current political and economic conditions in Brazil as they relate to the Communist Party of Brazil. There follows a summary of the high lights of Prestes' remarks.

Prestes stated that after the resignation of Brazilian President Janio Quadros, many complex events took place which were not easily understood outside Brazil. He pointed out that the reactionary forces supported Quadros at the last election and that the Communist Party and the progressives supported Joao Goulart and Henrique Lott. Subsequently, Lott criticized Cuba and the Soviet Union, as a result of which he was in turn criticized by the Communist Party of Brazil. This helped to defeat Lott. The election campaign was very significant since it enabled the Communist Party to reach the people.

Although the Communist Party of Brazil opposed many of the policies of Quadros, it did support him on his more "progressive policies." The Party there congratulated Quadros when he supported Cuba and when he requested that the Soviet Union be recognized by Brazil. Quadros would have

Chas

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

SFP:bgc
(14) *bgc*

See memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61
Re: SOLO, Internal Security - Communist
SFP:bgc

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW

PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~
ENCLOSURE

~~TOP SECRET~~

had the support of the masses and the Communist Party if he had taken steps against the military. However, at the time he resigned he turned over power to the military to establish a fascist-like dictatorship. Outside of Brazil, Quadros was presented as a "progressive" but this was not a true characterization.

The generals in the army consider Goulart a "communist." Although Goulart is President of the Labor Party, and is a rich man, he nevertheless has influence among the workers. At the time Goulart took over power in Brazil the country was on the verge of civil war and the military stated that he would not be permitted to take office as President of Brazil. The crisis in Brazil has demonstrated that there are contradictions so profound there that some change must take place which will put the workers and peasants in a different position. To date the executive power exercised by the President of Brazil and his cabinet must be endorsed by the Parliament of Brazil, which is in the hands of the "reactionaries."

The Communist Party of Brazil is currently exploiting all of that country's problems and the Party today is strong as a result of these struggles. Although the Party does not exist formally in Brazil, it does have offices in all cities and the Party has demonstrated its fighting capabilities. Its membership totals 30,000 and a campaign is presently under way to double this figure by March, 1962.

Forthcoming events of interest are a meeting of the various Latin-American communist parties in Brazil in March, 1962; the Fourth National Congress of Trade Unionists to be held in Brazil sometime in 1962; and a "progressive" Lawyers Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January, 1962.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/21/61.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL; AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Information Concerning John Weir, Correspondent, "Canadian Tribune," Moscow, Russia."

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was orally furnished on 12/12/61 by CG 5824-S* to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" in order to protect the identity of this highly placed source who is furnishing information on a continuous basis essential to the national defense interest of the U.S. Also, in accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 9/27/61, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been made at Washington, D. C.

1 col bene 808 RB 5 info destroyed
③-Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM) (AMSD) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (100-134637) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM) (AMSD)
1-Chicago

RWH:MDW
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-75

100-428091-1748

25 DEC 29 1961

51 JAN 5 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Let's Ottaviano
12/21/61
12/21/61
12/21/61



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION CONCERNING JOHN WEIR,
CORRESPONDENT, "CANADIAN TRIBUNE,"
MOSCOW, RUSSIA

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during December, 1961, advised as follows:

As of November, 1961, John Weir, a member of the Communist Party of Canada, had replaced Mark Frank as the Moscow Correspondent of the "Canadian Tribune," the organ of the Communist Party of Canada. Weir is now in Moscow, Russia, and carrying on his new duties. In this same regard, it was learned that prior to Weir's assignment in Moscow, his mother and sister were already residents of that city.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1748

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: December 27, 1961

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner *FJB/K*

SUBJECT: SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
DeLoach ☒
Evans ☒
Malone ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Ingram ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to instructions of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), CG 5824-S* departed on Solo Mission 10 for Moscow, Russia, October 2, 1961, as one of the five delegates to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He returned from this Mission December 5, 1961. Chicago airtel discloses pertinent data on the following:

On May 15, 1962, the Leather and Textile Section of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, will hold a meeting or conference in Budapest, Hungary. Efforts are being made to interest trade-unionists not affiliated with the WFTU to attend.

ACTION:

This information is being disseminated under a ~~"Secret"~~ classification to the working level of the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations (Air Force), and Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army).

100-428091

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Farr
- 1 - Mr. Gurley

LTG:bgc
(6) *ly*

REC-102

100-428091-1749

9 DEC 29 1961

65 JAN 11 1962

INT. SEC.

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fox

December 23, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Rusk:

Material contained in the enclosed memorandum was supplied by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past. This material relates to an appeal by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUEG) to the Communist Party, USA, for cooperation in connection with SUEG's propaganda work and attacks directed against American troops stationed in Germany. A Professor Gordon, who once lived in exile in the United States, is currently conducting propaganda work in the German Democratic Republic as it relates to the United States.

Because of the sensitive nature of our source, we have classified this communication and its enclosure "~~Top Secret~~." This information is being furnished to other interested officials of the Government.

Sincerely yours,

Dec 29 2 10 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

100-428091

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

FFF:kmo

(8)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM

~~TOP SECRET~~

EX 100

REC-18

100-428091-1750

19 JAN 2 1962

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Dean Rusk

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" because unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal the identity of the source, who is of continuing value, and such revelation could result in exceptionally grave danger to the Nation. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* as set forth in enclosure to Chicago airtel 12/26/61. See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan 12/29/61 captioned "Solo, Internal Security - Communist," FFF:kmo.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMGARDNER

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies
and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement
captioned "INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE UTILIZATION OF
HELEN SAUNDERS OF CHICAGO AS COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, CONTACT
AT CZECH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, D. C." ILL.

The information set forth in the enclosed
informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61
to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

*any chance to get another of
our informants into this control position?*
S. D. Jones
B. S. Jones
J. D. Jones
V. Jones

- 100-428091-808RB
③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM) ENCLOSURE 19
1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

51 JAN 4 1962

9 DEC 29 1961

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE UTILIZATION
OF HELEN SAUNDERS OF CHICAGO AS COMMUNIST
PARTY, USA, CONTACT AT CZECH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

In early December, 1931, a representative of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) held conversations in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with members of the International Department of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, including (First Name Unknown) Sabath, who is in charge of relations with all Communist Parties in capitalist countries, on the problem of the designation of a person who could be employed in special situations to contact the Czech Embassy, Washington, D. C., on behalf of the CP, USA. This matter was raised because Mary Kaufman, an attorney for the CP, USA, in New York City will only make contacts in regard to CP, USA, matters when she has other legal business to conduct at the Czech Embassy in Washington, D. C. She will not, under any condition, accept documents which are to be turned in at the Embassy.

In order to resolve the problem, the CP, USA, representative presented the name of Helen Saunders of Chicago, a member of the CP, USA, as a person who might be willing to undertake the task of emergency contacts at the Czech Embassy. It was also felt that she would be acceptable because of the fact that she is of Czechoslovak origin. After discussion of this matter, representatives of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia indicated that Saunders would be approved for such contact but that she was to be utilized only on a limited basis and in emergency cases.

As of early December, 1931, Helen Saunders had not been informed of the above matter.

ENCLOSURE

100-428011-1751

F B I

Date: 12/21/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46 Sub B)

SOLO
IS - C

BAUMONER

Remyairtel dated 12/7/61, copies to Bureau and New York, and enclosed informant statement relating to monies contributed to the CP, USA, by ALFRED K. STERN and wife MARTHA, and Chicago airtel dated 12/12/61, enclosing informant statement relating to \$100.00 dues payment by Americans residing in Prague.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 3 copies and for the New York Office 1 copy of an informant statement captioned "INFORMATION CONCERNING DISPOSITION OF MONIES RECEIVED FROM AMERICANS RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA".

The information set forth in the enclosed informant statement was furnished by CG 5824-S* on 12/18/61, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

GALE

DOT XE

- 100-428091-808RB
- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 3) (RM) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

RWH:Plb
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-19

100-428091-1752
22 DEC 29 1961F146
51 JAN 4 1962

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

**INFORMATION CONCERNING DISPOSITION
OF MONIES RECEIVED FROM AMERICANS
RESIDING IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

On December 14, 1961, Morris Childs met with Gus Hall in New York City. During this meeting, Hall was informed of the receipt by the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) of a \$3,000 contribution from Alfred K. Stern and his wife Martha who now reside in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Upon being informed of the receipt of the \$3,000 from the Sterns, Hall indicated he did not desire to take over custody of this money and, therefore, directed that it should be turned over to Jack Childs in New York City for safekeeping with other CP, USA, funds. In accordance with Hall's instructions, the money was turned over to Jack Childs in New York City on December 15, 1961.

At this same meeting, Morris Childs also notified Hall of the receipt of \$100 from former Americans in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who desired that the money be applied as dues payments in order that their Party status could remain current. In connection with this sum of money, Hall stated he would accept delivery and see that the proper record was made in regard to the individual dues payments of the contributing individuals.

100-428071-1752

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 12/11/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL: AMSD
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-428091)
 FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46, Sub B)
 SOLO
 IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two photostats each and for the New York Office one photostat each of a number of documents, all in Spanish, which had been received by the CP, USA Fraternal Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) held in Moscow in October, 1961. These documents had been received from various fraternal delegations of Latin American Communist Parties. All documents were turned over to CG 5824-S* for transmittal to the CP, USA. The originals were turned over to the Chicago Office by CG 5824-S* on 12/6/61, photostated and returned to him, but as of this date have not been delivered to the CP, USA.

The documents received are described as follows:

1. A one page item on the letterhead of "Partido Comunista de Chile" and dated "Santiago, Octubre 5 de 1961", and addressed to "Al Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos Nueva York".

2. A one page document on the letterhead of "Partido Comunista de Chile", dated "Santiago de Chile, 5 de Octubre de 1961", and addressed to "Al Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos Washington".

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 14) (RM) (AMSD)
 1 - New York (100-134637) (Encl. 7) (RM) (AMSD)
 1 - Chicago

RWH: amm
 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

100-428091-1753

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100-428091-1753

C. C. Wick

Approved:

58 JAN 4 1962

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

L. Anderson

L. Anderson

CG 134-46, Sub B

3. A six page item captioned "Sobre la campana por la libertad del camarada Raul Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano.
4. A three page document entitled, "De La Delegacion del Partido Comunista Salvadoreno, A Los Partidos Comunistas y Obreros Representados en El XXII Congreso del Partido Comunista de La Union Sovietica."
5. A one page item on the letterhead of the "Partido Comunista del Ecuador, Ejecutivo del Comite Central", dated "Guayaquil, 10 de octubre de 1961", addressed to "Al Partido Comunista de Los Estados Unidos de America".
6. A two page item captioned "Ao XXII Congresso de Partido Comunista da Uniao Sovietica".
7. A four page typewritten item addressed to "Queridos Camaradas!".

Request of the Bureau

In order that the enclosed material might be reviewed by the Chicago Office and a determination made as to whether the contents thereof are of sufficient importance to be set forth in a letterhead memorandum, the Bureau is requested to have full text translations prepared and copies thereof furnished to the Chicago Office and a copy also furnished to New York for information.

GALE

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

(Translator's Note: The following appears handwritten at the top of the document: Speech made by Comrade Geraldo Rodrigues dos Santos, a member of the National Directorate of the Communist Party of Brazil.)

Dear Comrades:

The Brazilian communists are sincerely grateful to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (PCUS) and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Khrushchev, for having the honor of being invited to send a fraternal delegation to the XXII Congress of the glorious Party of Lenin. It is with happiness and pride that we attend the meeting of the most important of all congresses ever realized in the sector of the world worker and communist movement - the congress which opens a new era in the history of humanity with the approval of a program for communist education.

The report of the budget of the Central Committee of the PCUS and the report on the proposed program, presented by Comrade Khrushchev, are documents notable for their scientific profundity, for the clearness and the vivacity with which they reflect the essence of the complicated problems examined therein.

The Brazilian communists deeply suffered the consequences of personality cult, dogmatism and sectarianism. It was due to the conclusions of the XXII Congress of the PCUS that a broad change was made in criticism and self-criticism within our ranks, permitting us to arrive at a new political line in keeping with the present stage of the Brazilian revolution, which is anti-imperialist and antifeudal, and in keeping with the reestablishment of the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which were being violated. We therefore feel ourselves particularly identified with our Soviet comrades when, in this XXII Congress, supported by the gigantic successes of recent years, you reaffirm your faithfulness to the new outlook of historical importance adopted by the XXII Congress of the PCUS against personality cult and its harmful consequences; against revisionism and dogmatism; in favor of the safeguarding of the purity of Marxism-Leninism; in defense of the internationalism of the proletariat; and in defense of the unity of the world communist movement.

We believe, together with the communists of all other countries, that the freedom and equality of rights of the Communist

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and Labor Parties are inseparable from their solidarity and equality of duties. To have differences of opinion is a right, but this right is inseparable from the duty of rigorously observing the remarks and conclusions worked out collectively with relation to the theoretical questions and the general objectives which we have in common. The PCUS has exemplified the responsible understanding of the duty of all of us to make it clear that we do not admit: ... disrespect for the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism which constitute the basis of the unity of the world communist movement. We make our own the appeal of the international proletariat of the PCUS for the leaders of the Labor Party of Albania to return to its former position, thus maintaining itself a party of the great united communist family and within the world socialist community.

The planned program of the PCUS was translated into Portuguese in Brazil and legally spread throughout the whole country by our communist press. Tens of thousands of children of the poor read it or heard of its plans in public demonstrations promoted by communists. The communist leaders, headed by Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, will study and discuss the planned program and will give it their unanimous support. We in Brazil shall keep the program approved by the XXIII Congress of the PCUS ever present and fully known throughout the country.

The working class and the other revolutionary and progressive forces of the Brazilian nation, which learned to admire and love the brother people of the Soviet Union because of their great socialist achievements in the field of economy, science, technology, culture and the well-being of the masses, will see, in each new success of the building of communism in the USSR, a powerful aid to their own struggle for national liberty, democracy, peace and socialism.

In April of this year, large masses of the working class, the popular comrades and student youths, communists, workers and socialists, men and women from all political parties, filled the streets in support of nationalist parliamentarians and outstanding democratic leaders, among them the most outstanding figures of the Brazilian intelligentsia, in demonstrations in support of the glorious Cuban Revolution of Fidel Castro which has been attacked by mercenaries employed by Yankee imperialism. Recruiting stations were opened in several places in the country and within the first twenty-four hours the leaders of the National Students Union announced the enrollment of thousands of citizens ready to take up arms in defense of the sovereignty of Cuba.

The great political upheaval which agitated Brazil at the end of August and the beginning of September of this year

culminated in the defeat of the coup plotted by North America. The object of this coup was to bar the continued process of the democratic and patriotic struggles of our peoples and was particularly aimed at hindering the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other countries of the socialist camp. It was also aimed at breaking the policies which defend self-determination in Cuba. As a result of the threatened overlooking of the Constitution and the barring of the inauguration of Joao Goulart, the legal substitute for Janio Quadros, who resigned as President of the Republic, there was unleashed in the country, in defense of democratic legality and through the efforts of Goulart, the most vigorous and extensive mass movement ever known in the history of the nation in which the outstanding role was played by the working class under the unifying direction of the communists and Laborites.

In the face of this mass movement the planners of the coup were obliged to withdraw. Now the rightist bourgeois parties have achieved a compromise solution by instituting, without notifying the people, a parliamentary system of government. The democratic process, far from being interrupted, was raised to a new level. The movement of the masses gained greater vigor. The working class has just won a new increase in minimum salary and is fighting for a general increase in salaries and in family salaries (sic). The farming masses, with the support of the proletariat and other progressive forces, are demanding a radical agrarian reform. A campaign is being waged to suspend the sending of profits earned by imperialist enterprises abroad. The communists themselves are undertaking a great campaign to restore the Party to its legal position by registering the Party as the Communist Party of Brazil.

The victory of the people over the imperialist coup in Brazil, incited by the provocations of North America in relation to the German problem, constituted, doubtlessly, a contribution to the cause of world peace. At the same time the Brazilian position defending self-determination for Cuba and the re-establishment of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was maintained and strengthened.

Permit me, comrades, to read the message which the Brazilian communists, through Comrade Luiz Carlos Prestes, addressed to the XXII Congress of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

To the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Dear Comrades:

The communists of Brazil, certain of expressing the sentiments of the working class of Brazil and of all our people who follow with ardent admiration the march of the Soviet people in the construction of a new society, send warm and fraternal greetings to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The XXII Congress of your heroic Party, the vanguard of the world labor movement and the standard-bearer of triumphant Marxism-Leninism, constitutes a historic event of exceptional significance, signals a new and grandiose advance of Soviet society in the building of communism, and represents a fountain of inspiration for the workers of those countries suffering the yoke of capital (sic) in the struggle for the abolition of exploitation of man by man.

In elaborating its third program - the Program for the Building of Communism - the Communist Party of the Soviet Union knowingly analyzes the gigantic experiment of building socialism, bases itself on the teachings which have come about from the experiences of the world revolutionary movement in the course of the various decades, and fixes the historic goals which represent the entrance of humanity into a new era - the era of communism. Thanks to the selfless struggle of the Soviet people, of the workers and the poor of the whole world; thanks to the firm direction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the world communist movement, this will become a reality accessible to our generation - the great dream of the human mind, a society of equality and justice for all - a communist society.

This profound meaning of your XXII Congress makes the thoughts and hopes of millions of progressive men and women the world over turn to Moscow at this time. The workers and the people of Brazil, who are fighting for their national independence from imperialist domination and who hope for peace, democracy and social progress, follow with emotion and sympathy the work of your Congress and your tireless activity in the noble cause of communism.

For us communists, the resolutions of your Congress will constitute, once again, a new and mighty contribution to the ideological strengthening of our ranks - a decisive factor for victory

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in the struggle we are waging for peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,
which is leading the grandiose ideas of Marxism-Leninism to victory!

Long live the glorious Soviet people, who are marching
at the head of humanity in the building of a communist society!

s/ Luiz Carlos Prestes

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Santiago de Chile
October 5, 1961

To the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the United States
Washington

Dear Comrades:

We are happy to inform you that the last Plenary Session of the Central Committee of our Party decided to convoke the XII National Ordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Chile for March 13-18, 1962.

Our XII Congress will have the following order of the day:

1. Report of the Central Committee on the work achieved since the XI Congress; the new tasks and perspectives and changes in the Party's program.

Speaker: Luis Corvalan, Secretary General.

2. Strengthening the organization, unity and combativity of the union movement in the struggle for new economic and social gains.

Speaker: Oscar Astudillo.

3. The perfecting of our Statutes.

Speaker: Rafael Cortes.

4. Election of the Central Committee.

The Communist Party of Chile would be greatly honored by the presence at our Congress of a delegation from your fraternal Party.

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In case it is not possible for a delegation from your Party to participate in our XII Congress, we would greatly appreciate, dear comrades, your sending a message of greetings.

We await your answer and wish you success in your struggles.

Fraternal greetings,

s/ Luis Corvalan
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of
Chile

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Santiago
October 5, 1961

To the Central Committee of the
Communist Party of the United States
New York

Dear Comrades:

We have the pleasure of informing you that on January 2, 1962, the Communist Party of Chile will celebrate its 40th anniversary.

Because of this anniversary we are preparing a long program of festivities: political demonstrations, cultural, artistic and sports demonstrations, etc. These festivities will take place beginning January 10 and will culminate in the main meeting to be held on January 21.

In order to give greater prestige to our anniversary festivities we have the pleasure of inviting a delegation from your fraternal Party. It would be a great satisfaction to us to receive a delegation from your Party in the festivities commemorating our 40th anniversary.

The commemoration of the 40th anniversary of our Party will be a celebration not only for the working class and the people of Chile, but will also be full of profound meaning for the international proletariat and will mean the reaffirmation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

If it is not possible to send a delegation we request that you send greetings.

s/ Luis Corvalan
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party of Chile

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

COMMUNIST PARTY OF ECUADOR
EXECUTIVE OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Guayaquil
October 10, 1961

TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Comrades:

We are very happy to address you informing you that our Central Committee has convoked the VII Congress of the Party for December 10-14, 1961, in the city of Guayaquil.

In our Congress we shall consider the following agenda:

1. Report on the activities of the Central Committee
2. The program of the Communist Party of Ecuador
3. Reforms in the Statutes of the Party
4. The Election of the Central Committee of the Party.

Due to the unstable political conditions reigning in our country, we are deprived of the pleasure of counting on a delegation from you at our Congress. However, we would appreciate, dear comrades, your sending greetings to the meeting.

We extend our wishes for success in your work.

Very truly yours,

s/ Pedro Saad
Secretary General,
For the Central Committee
of the Communist Party
of Ecuador

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TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Concerning the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru.

To the Communist and Labor Parties represented at the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Peru, we greet you very fraternally and wish you ever-greater success in the struggle for the interests of your people and for the cause of peace, progress, socialism and communism in your respective countries and in the whole world.

May we take this opportunity to show you our gratitude for the solidarity achieved by your fraternal Party in favor of the struggles of the people of Peru and, especially, the action taken in the campaign for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of our Party, and for the denunciation of that repressive law, Law No. 13488, imposed by North American imperialism and by the traitorous oligarchy which is governing our country.

We believe, dear comrades, that this battle is of greater importance at the present time because our people, like most of the peoples of Latin America, are faced with a strengthened anti-democratic offensive on the part of external and internal enemies. Resistance in the face of this offensive is an indispensable condition for victory over these enemies throughout Latin America.

The case of Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru, shows very clearly that the policy of intervention and aggression and neocolonization of North America is inextricably connected with the process of the development of fascism in each one of the governments that serve North America. As you comrades will remember, our Secretary General, Comrade Raul Acosta Salas, was arrested at the end of 1960, a victim of an infamous provocation trumped up by the agents of North American imperialism. A group of these agents, organized within the so-called "Cuban Revolutionary Front," had attacked the Cuban Embassy in Lima weeks earlier and met with disgraceful impunity on the part of the authorities of Peru. These agents announced that among the documents taken in the attack was a letter from the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru to the Ambassador of Cuba, thanking him for a supposed aid grant.

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In order to increase the appearance of authenticity, the official newspapers of the government published a Photostatic facsimile of the gross falsification they had manufactured. Among the documents presumably stolen were papers naming many other persons who were opposed to the government, who were "compromised" in this same manner.

The first result of this intrigue was the imprisonment of Comrade Acosta. However, soon afterward, using the same pretext, the ultra-reactionary and traitorous government of Prado-Beltran broke relations with the Republic of Cuba and had Law 13488 approved by a parliamentary majority, cynically calling it a "defense of democracy." This law declared the Communist Party of Peru illegal and threatened all other popular opposition parties with the same fate. North American imperialism had ordered one of its lackeys to break relations with the Revolutionary Government of Cuba on the basis of a monstrous falsification which was later to justify direct aggression, after the previous breaking off of relations with Cuba on the part of all other governments subjected to the will of North American imperialism. However, in order to take this step, it was also necessary to increase the repression of the people of Peru and to make the Communist Party illegal.

The struggle for the freeing of Comrade Raul Acosta and for the abolition of the repressive law is, for us, tightly connected with solidarity with Cuba and with the campaign to re-establish relations with that Republic. If the freedom of Comrade Acosta were achieved, the whole monstrous fabrication of mystery and intrigue which served imperialism well by creating a pretext for aggression against Cuba would automatically collapse.

Our Party has understood this and the people of Peru have, from the very beginning, resolutely faced the repressive law and unmasked the farse. So far, popular pressure has forced the government attorney involved in this case to declare that freedom on bail was in order for Comrade Acosta in view of the fact that no proof exists of his guilt. Up to the present time, the government has not been able to produce the original "letter" incriminating Comrade Acosta. Only a Photostatic copy of such a letter has been produced. This fact favors the campaign we have undertaken. Equally favorable is the proof of the falsity of the "documents" which were trumped up in Argentina by the same group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries, headed by Diaz Silveira, that trumped up this supposed "letter" in Lima.

In its position as the puppet of North American neo-colonialism and its plans for intervention, the Government of

Peru has, during the last weeks, carried out a new attack against democratic liberties with the intention of repressing - with blood and fire if necessary - the struggles and claims of our people. On October 23, the police massacred, with rifles and machine guns, a group of popular demonstrators who were demonstrating in Plaza Bolivar in support of the demand for an increase in salary on the part of 56,000 teachers. A worker who was also a student, was assassinated there. Hundreds of demonstrators were wounded. This massacre increases the record of the assassination of workers, farmers, students and teachers committed by the repressive government of Pedro Beltran and Manuel Prado and the leaders of the APRI Party (sic). Likewise, that very same night, the government suspended most of the Constitutional guarantees and arrested many union and political leaders and persons militant in the popular opposition against the government either as leaders of labor and farmer organizations, leftist parties, the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum, the Association of Democratic Jurists, the Movement of the Partisans of Peace, etc. In spite of this new repressive blow, the people of Peru and our Party are continuing their advance in the struggle for national independence, progress and democracy. The teachers' strike, which was begun at the beginning of October, has spread throughout the whole country and is supported by the university students and by important sectors of the working class and farmers. Even with the Constitutional guarantees suspended, great street demonstrations are taking place demanding the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet, the repealing of the Repressive Law, the freedom of Comrade Acosta and other leaders and militants of the popular opposition who were jailed lately, etc.

The first result of these struggles was the resignation of the Beltran Cabinet. However, there is danger that a similar Cabinet will take its place, maintaining the repressive law and the suspension of guarantees. The government of Prado intends, in this way, to perpetuate itself by fraudulently imposing its candidates in the general elections in 1962. On the other hand, the military ministers and the higher hierarchy of the armed forces are preparing a coup in complicity with the resigning Minister Pedro Beltran. This latter is the main instrument of neo-colonialism and North American intervention.

We repeat, therefore, dear comrades, that it is most urgent that we now intensify the international campaign for:

1. The freedom of Comrade Acosta, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru;
2. The repealing of the repressive Law 13488;

3. The freedom of all political and social prisoners;
4. The returning of all Constitutional guarantees in Peru.

We shall appreciate everything done towards this end and we include the following addresses for the sending of cables and letters containing these demands:

President of the Republic, Government Palace, Lima, Peru.

President of the Chamber of Senators, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

President of the Chamber of Deputies, Congress Building, Lima, Peru.

Newspapers: "El Comercio" ("Commerce"), "Expreso" ("Express"), "Libertad" ("Liberty"), "1961," Lima, Peru.

Fraternally yours,

s/ Jorge del Prado
For the Delegation of the
Communist Party of Peru
to the XXII Congress of the
Communist Party of the
Soviet Union

REPORT ON SOME OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CAPTURED AND CHARGED
ON OCTOBER 23, AS A RESULT OF THE MASSACRE OF PLAZA BOLIVAR

Union Leaders:

Rolando Guevara, Defense Secretary of the Federation
of Workers of Civil Construction of Peru.

Humberto Damonte, Secretary General of the Federation
of Bank Employees.

Rafael Lira, Leader of the Federation of Shoemakers
of Peru.

Juan Miranda and Apolinario Rojas, Leaders of the
Union of Printers, Lima.

Felipe Villasante, Leader of the Federation of Chauffeurs of Peru.

University Leaders:

Oscar Macedo, Internal Secretary General of the Federation of Students of Peru.

Gustavo Espinoza, Secretary General of the Federation of Students of the Teachers' College.

Rodolfo Diaz, Secretary of the Center for Students of Odontology.

Jose Rossini, Secretary General of the Federation of the Students of the Catholic University.

Persons:

Dn. Alberto Caballero Mendez, Leader of the Association of High School Teachers and President of the Peru-China Cultural Institute.

Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, Leader of the National Front for the Defense of Petroleum and of the Association of Democratic Jurists.

Genaro Carnero Checa, Director of the Review "1961" and the Ex-Director of the Federation of Journalists of Peru and of the Peru-Soviet Association.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

FROM THE DELEGATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF EL SALVADOR
TO THE COMMUNIST AND LABOR PARTIES REPRESENTED IN THE XXII CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we greet you very fraternally and wish you success in your activities in the interests of your respective nations and of the whole international communist movement. We would also like to take this opportunity to express the profound gratitude which our Party feels for the actions of solidarity which you have carried on, on several occasions, in favor of the struggles of our Party and our people.

At this time when the people of El Salvador are engaged in a bitter struggle against the military tyranny implanted on January 25 of this year - a tyranny in which arbitrary actions, searches, assaults upon union and democratic organization offices, murder, exile and kidnaping and jailing are the order of the day - we should like to request an especially broad campaign for the cessation of terror, for the return of exiled politicians (which number in the hundreds), for the cessation of the persecution of democratic organizations and leaders and for the freedom of political prisoners. The most outstanding leaders who have been arrested and for whom we request an international campaign of solidarity, are:

Luis Felipe Cativo: Secretary General of the General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), in prison since March of this year.

Carlos Gallardo and Carlos Guirola: Professors, leaders of the Teachers' Front of El Salvador (a democratic and nongovernmental teachers' organization), in prison since July 18 of this year.

Besides these, there are other political prisoners, but the tyranny has shown special bitterness with regard to the named comrades. The condition of these comrades and other political prisoners is very serious. They are being held incommunicado. It is supposed that they are in the Barracks of the National Guard of San Salvador, but every time relatives of

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these prisoners request to see them, they are transferred to other jails in the interior of the Republic. Their relatives cannot give them money, food or clothing. It has been discovered that they are very ill and we are extremely worried in this regard.

The organizations which are under daily attack and whose leaders are bitterly persecuted are:

The Communist Party of El Salvador (clandestine since 1932).

The General Federation of Workers of El Salvador (CGTS), whose headquarters have been searched on several occasions and finally closed by the police, who stole the furniture and other union belongings.

The Democratic University Student Movement (The General Association of University Students) (AGEU). However, other democratic student organizations are also persecuted, such as the AEU (University Student Action) and the FUC (University Central Front).

The Teachers' Front of El Salvador.

The April and May Revolutionary Party (PRAM).

The United Front for Revolutionary Action (FUAR), a large organization in which the most advanced sectors of the people are unified in the struggle against tyranny and which is, therefore, the only front combating the present dictatorship.

All these organizations, and others (youth, farmer, etc. organizations) are waging an intense daily struggle against the tyranny, organizing the people, mobilizing the people in work centers, in the streets and squares and in frequent mass demonstrations. Each organization has its own clandestine press and this produces a very combative incentive for the struggle.

We are sure that your Party will mobilize the democratic forces of your respective countries in solidarity with our political prisoners and with the struggles of our people. We are also sure that when these struggles achieve some significant victory in the heroic battle against imperialism and international reaction, the solidarity of sister nations will help to frustrate imperialist revenge.

In the name of the Communist Party of El Salvador we express our appreciation for this fraternal help and solidarity on the part of your Party.

Revolutionary greetings,

s/ The Delegation of the Communist Party of El Salvador to the XXII Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
October 31, 1961

as apreciações e conclusões elaboradas coletivamente em relação às questões teóricas e aos objetivos gerais que nos são comuns. O PCUS dá exemplo de cumprimento responsável de um dever, que é de todos, ao deixar muito claro, de sua parte, que não admite conciliação com o desrespeito aos princípios e normas marxistas-leninistas que constituem o fundamento da unidade do movimento comunista mundial. Fazemos nosso o elevado apelo internacionalista proletário do PCUS para que os dirigentes do Partido de Trabalho da Albânia retornem às posições de princípio, mantendo-se integrados na grande família comunista unida e na comunidade socialista mundial.

O projeto de Programa do PCUS foi traduzido para o português no Brasil e difundido legalmente em todo o país por nossa imprensa comunista. Dezenas de milhares de filhos do povo leram-no ou tomaram conhecimento de suas teses em atos públicos promovidos pelos comunistas. Os dirigentes comunistas, tendo à frente o camarada Luiz Carlos Prestes, estudaram e discutiram o projeto de Programa e deram-lhe seu unânime apoio. Tornou-se amplamente conhecido e sempre presente em todo o Brasil o Programa ~~aprovado~~ aprovado pelo XXII Congresso do PCUS.

A classe operária e as demais forças revolucionárias e progressistas da nação brasileira, que aprenderam a admirar e amar os povos irmãos da União Soviética por suas grandes realizações socialistas no campo da economia, da ciência e da técnica, da cultura e do bem-estar das massas, verão em cada novo êxito da edificação comunista na URSS uma poderosa ajuda à sua própria luta pela libertação nacional, a democracia, a paz e o socialismo.

Em abril deste ano, amplas massas da classe operária, das camadas populares e da juventude estudantil, comunistas, trabalhistas, socialistas, homens e mulheres de todos os partidos, foram às ruas, com o apoio de parlamentares nacionalistas e destacadas personalidades democráticas, entre as quais as figuras mais expressivas da intelectualidade brasileira, em demonstrações de solidariedade à gloriosa Cuba revolucionária de Fidel Castro, apedrejada pelos mercenários a soldo do imperialismo yanque. Abriu-

se o voluntariado em diferentes pontos do país e já nas primeiras vinte e quatro horas as direções sindicais e a União Nacional de Estudantes anunciavam a inscrição de milhares de cidadãos dispostos a empunhar armas em defesa da soberania cubana.

A grande comoção política que agitou o Brasil em fins de agosto e princípio de setembro ditimos culminou com a derrota do golpe de Estado de inspiração norte-americana. O objetivo desse golpe era barrar o processo de ascensão das lutas democráticas e patrióticas do nosso povo, visando em particular impedir o restabelecimento de relações diplomáticas com a União Soviética, a República Popular da China e demais países do campo socialista e romper a política de defesa da autodeterminação de Cuba. Ante a ameaça de ser rasgada a Constituição e impedida a investidura de João Goulart, substituto legal de Jânio Quadros, que resignara à presidência da república, desencadeou-se no país, em defesa da legalidade democrática e pela posse de Goulart, o mais amplo e vigoroso movimento de massas jamais conhecido na história da nação e no qual teve destacada atuação a classe operária, sob a direção unitária dos comunistas e dos trabalhistas.

Ante o auge desse movimento de massas, os golpistas viram-se obrigados a recuar. Embora a direita dos partidos burgueses tenha logrado uma solução até certo ponto de compromisso, instituindo à revelia do povo o sistema parlamentarista de governo, o processo democrático, além de não ser interrompido, elevou-se a novo nível. O movimento de massas adquiriu maior vigor. A classe operária acaba de conquistar um novo aumento do salário mínimo e luta pelo aumento geral dos salários e pelo salário família. As massas camponesas, com o apoio do proletariado e demais forças progressistas, exigem uma reforma agrária radical. Desenvolve-se a luta pela suspensão da remessa de lucros das empresas imperialistas para o exterior. Dentro desse quadro, os comunistas empenham-se em grande campanha pelo retorno à plena legalidade, através do registro eleitoral de seu Partido, o Partido Comunista Brasileiro.

A vitória do povo sobre o golpe imperialista no Brasil, quando mais

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acesas eram as provocações norte-americanas em torno do problema alemão, constitui, sem dúvida, uma contribuição à causa da paz mundial. Ao mesmo tempo, foi preservada e fortalecida a posição brasileira de defesa da ~~nação~~ da autodeterminação de Cuba e restabelecimento de relações ~~nação~~ com a União Soviética e demais países socialistas.

Permitam-me, camaradas, ler a mensagem que os comunistas brasileiros, através do camarada Luiz Carlos Prestes, dirigem ao XXII Congresso do glorioso Partido Comunista da União Soviética.

Ao XIII Congresso do Partido Comunista da União Soviética

Queridos camaradas:

Os comunistas brasileiros, certos de expressar os sentimentos da classe operária brasileira e de todo o nosso povo, que acompanham com ardente admiração a marcha do povo soviético na construção da nova sociedade, enviam ao XIII Congresso do Partido Comunista da União Soviética saudações fraternais e calorosas.

O XIII Congresso de vosso heróico Partido, vanguarda do movimento operário mundial e porta-estandarte do marxismo-leninismo triunfante, constitui um acontecimento histórico de significação excepcional, assinala um novo e grandioso avanço da sociedade soviética na edificação do comunismo e representa uma fonte de inspiração para os trabalhadores dos países que sofrem o jugo do capital na luta pela abolição da exploração do homem pelo homem.

Ao elaborar o seu terceiro programa, o Programa da Construção do Comunismo, o Partido Comunista da União Soviética analisa de forma criadora a gigantesca experiência da edificação do socialismo, baseia-se nos ensinamentos surgidos da prática do movimento revolucionário mundial no curso de várias décadas e fixa as metas históricas que representam a entrada da humanidade em uma nova era - a era do comunismo. Graças à luta abnegada do povo soviético, dos trabalhadores e dos povos de todo o mundo, graças à direção acertada do Partido Comunista da União Soviética e do movimento comunista mundial, há de converter-se em realidade acessível à nossa geração o grande sonho do espírito humano - uma sociedade de igualdade e justiça para todos, a sociedade comunista.

Esta profunda significação do vosso XIII Congresso faz com que se voltem para Moscou, neste momento, os pensamentos e as esperanças de milhões de homens e mulheres progressistas do mundo inteiro. Os trabalhadores e o povo do Brasil, que lutam por sua libertação nacional do domínio imperialista e aspiram à paz, à democracia e ao progresso social, acompanham com ênfase e carinho os trabalhos de vosso Congresso, vossa atividade incansável pela nobre causa do comunismo.

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Para nós, comunistas, as resoluções de vosso Congresso constituem, mais uma vez, nova e poderosa contribuição para o fortalecimento ideológico de nossas fileiras, fator decisivo para a vitória na luta que travamos pela paz, pela democracia e pelo socialismo.

Viva o Partido Comunista da União Soviética, que conduziu à vitória as grandiosas lutas do marxismo-leninismo!

Viva o glorioso povo soviético, que marcha à vanguarda da humanidade na construção da sociedade comunista!

LUIZ CARLOS PRESTES

PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL ECUADOR
EJECUTIVO DEL COMITE CENTRAL

Guayaquil, 10 de octubre de 1961

AL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA.

Queridos camaradas:

Nos es muy grato dirigirnos a ustedes para informarles que nuestro Comité Central ha convocado al VII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO para los días 10 al 14 de diciembre de 1961, en la ciudad de Guayaquil.

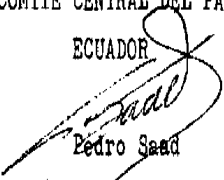
En nuestro Congreso consideraremos el siguiente orden del día:

- 1.- Informe de actividades del Comité Central,
- 2.- Programa del Partido Comunista del Ecuador,
- 3.- Reformas a los Estatutos del Partido,
- 4.- Elección del Comité Central del Partido.

Debido a las condiciones políticas inestables imperantes en nuestro país, nos vemos privados del placer de poder contar con una delegación vuestra en el Congreso; pero les agradeceríamos, queridos camaradas, enviar un saludo a la reunión.

Haciendo votos por los mayores éxitos en vuestro trabajo, nos suscribimos, fraternalmente

Por el COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DEL
ECUADOR



Pedro Saad

Secretario General

PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE

COMITE CENTRAL

SANTIAGO, Octubre 5 de 1961.

Al Comité Central del
Partido Comunista de Estados Unidos
NUEVA YORK.

Estimados camaradas:

Tenemos el agrado de poner en vuestro conocimiento que el 2 de Enero de 1962 se cumplen cuarenta años de la fundación del Partido Comunista de Chile.

Con motivo de este aniversario estamos preparando un vasto programa de festividades: actos de carácter político, cultural, artístico, deportivo, etc. que se desarrollarán del 10 de Enero adelante y que culminarán en un Acto Central del día 21 del mismo mes.

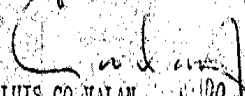
Para dar mayor realce a nuestras festividades aniversarias, tenemos el agrado de invitar a una delegación de ese Partido hermano. Sería para nosotros una gran satisfacción contar con la presencia de una delegación de vuestro Partido en las festividades conmemorativas de nuestro cuadragésimo aniversario.

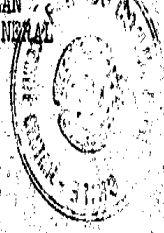
La conmemoración del 40° Aniversario de nuestro Partido será no solo una fiesta de la clase obrera y del pueblo de Chile, sino que estará también impregnada de un contenido profundo de internacionalismo proletario y significará una reafirmación de los principios del marxismo - leninismo.

En caso que no les sea posible enviar una delegación, les rogamos nos hagan llegar un saludo.

Pendientes de vuestras estimadas noticias, reciban nuestros más fraternales saludos,

POR EL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE


LUIS CORVALAN
SECRETARIO GENERAL



PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE
COMITE CENTRAL

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 5 de Octubre de 1961.

**AL COMITE CENTRAL DEL
PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE ESTADOS UNIDOS
WASHINGTON.**

Estimados camaradas:

Nos es muy grato dirigirnos a Uds. para informarles que la última Sesión Plenaria del Comité Central de nuestro Partido resolvió convocar al XII Congreso Nacional Ordinario del Partido Comunista de Chile para los días 13 al 18 de marzo de 1962.

Nuestro XII Congreso se realizará de acuerdo con la siguiente Orden del Día:

- 1.- Informe del Comité Central sobre la labor realizada desde el XI Congreso, las nuevas tareas y perspectivas y las modificaciones al Programa del Partido.

Informante: LUIS CORVALAN, Secretario General

- 2.- Fortalecer la organización, la unidad y la combatividad del movimiento sindical en la lucha por nuevas conquistas económicas y sociales.

Informante: OSCAR ASTUDILLO

- 3.- Por el perfeccionamiento de nuestros Estatutos.

Informante: RAFAEL CORTES

- 4.- Elección del Comité Central

El Partido Comunista de Chile se vería altamente honrado con la presencia en nuestro Congreso de una delegación de ese Partido hermano.

En caso de no ser posible la participación de delegados de vuestro Partido en nuestro XII Congreso, mucho les agradeceríamos, estimados camaradas, se sirvan hacer llegar un mensaje de saludo.

Pendientes de vuestras noticias y deseándoles éxitos en vuestras luchas, reciban nuestros más fraternales saludos,

POR EL COMITE CENTRAL DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE CHILE



Sobre la campaña por la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano.

A LOS PARTIDOS COMUNISTAS Y OBREROS REPRESENTADOS EN EL XXII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LA UNION SOVIETICA,

Estimados camaradas:

En nombre del Comité Central del Partido Comunista Peruano, saludamos a ustedes muy fraternalmente, deseándoles éxitos cada vez más grandes en la lucha por los intereses de sus pueblos y por la causa de la Paz, el Progreso, el Socialismo y el Comunismo, en sus respectivos países y en todo el mundo.

Aprovechamos esta oportunidad para hacerles llegar nuestro reconocimiento por los actos de solidaridad realizados por ese Partido hermano en favor de las luchas del pueblo peruano, y muy especialmente las acciones llevadas a cabo en pro de la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General de nuestro Partido, y por la derogatoria de la ley represiva 13488, impuesta por el imperialismo norteamericano y la oligarquía vende-patria que gobierna nuestro país.

Creemos, estimados camaradas, que esta lucha tiene en el momento actual una mayor importancia porque nuestro pueblo, como la mayor parte de los pueblos latinoamericanos, se enfrenta a una redoblada ofensiva antidemocrática de sus enemigos externos e internos y la resistencia a esta ofensiva es condición indispensable para la victoria sobre esos enemigos en toda América Latina.

El caso del camarada Raúl Acosta Salas, Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano, demuestra muy claramente la acción intervencionista, agresiva, del neo-colo-

nialismo, norteamericano marcha indisolublemente unido al proceso de fascistización de cada uno de los gobiernos que le sirven. Como recordaran los camaradas, nuestro Secretario General, camarada Raúl Acosta, fue apresado en los últimos días de 1960, víctima de una infame provocación fraguada por los agentes del imperialismo norteamericano. Un grupo de esos agentes, organizado en el llamado "Frente Revolucionario Cuñado", asaltó semanas antes el local de la Embajada de Cuba en Lima, y contando con desvergonzada impunidad por parte de las autoridades peruanas, pretendió hacer creer que entre los documentos robados en el asalto, había una carta del Secretario General del Partido Comunista Peruano al Embajador de Cuba, agradeciéndole una supuesta asignación económica. Para aparentar autenticidad, los periódicos oficiales del gobierno publicaron en fotostática un "facsimil" de la burda falsificación que habían hecho. Entre los "documentos" presuntamente robados, figuraban también otras muchas personas opuestas al gobierno, a quienes se pretendía comprometer en esta misma forma. El primer resultado de esta intriga fue la prisión del camarada Acosta, pero enseguida, utilizando el mismo pretexto, el gobierno ultrareaccionario y entreguista de Prado-Beltrán, rompió relaciones con la República de Cuba, é hizo que su mayoría parlamentaria aprobara la ley 13488, cínicamente denominada de "defensa de la democracia", por la cual se declara ilegal al Partido Comunista Peruano y se amenaza con la misma medida a todos los partidos populares de oposición. El imperialismo norteamericano ordenaba a uno de sus lacayos el rompimiento de relaciones con el gobierno revolucionario de Cuba, basándose en una monstruosa falsificación, destinada a justificar más tarde la

agresión directa, previo rompimiento de relaciones de todos los otros gobiernos sometidos a su voluntad. Pero, para dar este paso, también necesitaba acentuar la represión contra el pueblo peruano y é ilegalizar al Partido Comunista.

La lucha por la libertad del camarada Raúl Acosta y por la derogatoria de la Ley represiva, en nuestro caso, se encuentra indisolublemente vinculada, pues, a la solidaridad con Cuba, a la lucha por el restablecimiento de relaciones con esa república. Si se lograra la libertad del camarada Acosta se desmoronaría automáticamente todo el edificio de monstruosa mistificación é intriga que sirvió al imperialismo para preparar el ambiente que le permitiera agredir a Cuba.

Nuestro Partido lo ha comprendido así y el pueblo peruano se ha enfrentado desde un comienzo, resueltamente, a la ley represiva, desenmascarando la farsa. La presión popular ha conseguido, por lo pronto, que el agente Fiscal de la causa se pronunciara declarando procedente la libertad condicional del camarada Acosta, en vista de no encontrar pruebas de culpabilidad, ya que el gobierno no puede presentar hasta ahora la "carta" auténtica, imputada al camarada Acosta, sino solo una copia fotostática de la falsificación. Este hecho favorece la campaña en que estamos empeñados. Igualmente favorable es la comprobación de la falsedad de los "documentos" que fraguó en la Argentina el mismo grupo de contrarevolucionarios cubanos, capitaneado por Díaz Silveira, que fraguó también en Lima esa supuesta "carta".

En su condición de títere del neo-colonialismo norteamericano y de sus planes intervencionistas, el gobierno peruano ha realizado en las últimas semanas un nuevo ataque a las libertades democráticas, con la intención de reprimir a san -

gre y fuego las luchas reivindicativas de nuestro pueblo. El 23 de Octubre, la policía masacró, con fusiles y ametralladoras, una manifestación popular que se realizaba en la Plaza Bolívar, en respaldo del pedido de aumento de sueldos de 56 mil maestros. Fue asesinado allí un obrero que a la vez era estudiante, y heridos cientos de manifestantes. Esta masacre aumenta el record de asesinatos de obreros, campesinos, estudiantes y maestros, masacres cometidas por el gobierno represivo de Pedro Beltrán y Manuel Prado y los dirigentes del Partido Aprista. No conforme con ello, esa misma noche el gobierno suspendió las principales garantías constitucionales y apresó a muchos dirigentes sindicales, políticos y personalidades que militan en el campo de la oposición popular contra el gobierno, ya sea como dirigentes de organizaciones obreras y campesinas, de partidos de izquierda, del Frente Nacional de Defensa del Petróleo, de la Asociación de Juristas Demócratas, del Movimiento de Partidarios de la Paz, etc., etc. No obstante este nuevo golpe represivo, el pueblo peruano, y en primer término nuestro Partido, continúan avanzando en su lucha por la Independencia Nacional, el Progreso y la Democracia. La huelga magisterial, que se inició en los primeros días de octubre, se ha extendido a todo el país y cuenta con la solidaridad del estudiantado universitario y de importantes sectores de la clase obrera y del campesinado. En plena suspensión de garantías se realizan grandes manifestaciones callejeras, exigiendo la renuncia del gabinete Beltrán, la derogatoria de la Ley Represiva, la libertad del camarada Acosta y de los otros dirigentes y militantes de la oposición popular apresados úl-

timamente.

Un primer resultado de estas luchas ha sido la renuncia del gabinete Beltrán, Pero existe el peligro de que se le sustituya por un gabinete parecido, manteniendo la ley represiva, la suspensión de garantías, etc. El gobierno de Prado pretende perpetuarse de esa manera, imponiendo fraudulentamente a sus candidatos en las elecciones generales de 1962. Por otra parte, los ministros militares y la alta gerarquía de las fuerzas armadas preparan un golpe de estado en complicidad con el Ministro dimitente Pedro Beltrán, principal instrumento del neocolonialismo y del intervencionismo norteamericano.

Repetimos, pues, queridos camaradas, que hoy es más urgente que nunca intensificar la campaña internacional por:

- 1.- Lax libertad del camarada Acosta, Secretario General del P.C.R.;
- 2.- Derogatoria de la ley represiva 13488;
- 3.- Libertad de todos los presos políticos y sociales;
- 4.- Restitución de todas las garantías constitucionales en el Perú.

Agradeceremos todo lo que se haga en este sentido, e incluimos las siguientes direcciones para el envío de cables y cartas que contengan estas demandas:

- Presidente de la República. Palacio de Gobierno, Lima-Perú,
- Presidente Cámara de Senadores. Palacio del Congreso, Lima-Perú,
- Presidente Diputados, Palacio del Congreso -Lima-Perú
- Diarios: "El Comercio", "Expreso", "Libertad", "1961", Lima-Perú.

Fraternalmente, por la delegación del Partido Comunista
Peruano al XXII Congreso del P.C.U.S.,

Jorge del Prado.

RELACION DE ALGUNOS PRESOS POLITICOS CAPTURADOS Y ENJUICIADOS
EL 23 DE OCTUBRE, A RAIZ DE LA MASACRE DE LA LA PLAZA
BOLIVAR,

Dirigentes sindicales:

Rolando Guevara, Secretario de Defensa de la Federación de Tra-
bajadores de Construcción Civil del Perú,

Humberto Lamonte, Secretario Gral. de la Federación de Emplea-
dos Bancarios, ~~Enfermeros~~

Rafael Lira, dirigente de la Fed. de Zapateros del Perú,

Juan Miranda y Apolinario Rojas, dirigentes del Sindicato de
Trabajadores Gráficos de Lima,

Felipe Villasante, dirigente de la Fed. de Choferes del Perú.

Dirigentes universitarios:

Oscar Macedo, Secretario Gral. Interino de la Federación de
Estudiantes del Perú,

Gustavo Espinoza, Sec. Gral. de la Federación de Estudiantes
de la Escuela Normal Superior,

Rodolfo Diaz, Secretario del Centro de Estudiantes de Odonto-
logía,

José Rossini, Sec. Gral. de la Federación de Estudiantes de la
Universidad Católica,

Personalidades:

Dr. Alberto Caballero Méndez, dirigente de la Asociación de
Profesores Secundarios y Presidente del Instituto Cultural
Peruano- Chino,

Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, dirigente del Frente Nacional de
Defensa del Petróleo y de la Asociación de Juristas Demó-
cratas,

Genaro Carnero Checa, director de la revista "1961" y ex-dirig
gente de la Federación de Periodistas del Perú y de la Aso-
ciación Peruano-Soviética.

DE LA DELEGACION DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA SALVADOREÑO.

A LOS PARTIDOS COMUNISTAS Y OBREROS REPRESENTADOS EN EL XIII CONGRESO DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE LA UNION SOVIETICA,

Estimados Camaradas:

En nombre del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño les saludamos muy fraternalmente, deseándoles grandes éxitos en sus acciones en pro de los intereses de sus respectivos pueblos y de todo el movimiento comunista internacional. Queremos también aprovechar esta oportunidad para hacer llegar a ustedes el profundo reconocimiento que nuestro Partido siente por las acciones de solidaridad que en repetidas ocasiones han realizado en favor de las luchas de nuestro Partido y de nuestro pueblo.

En este momento en que el pueblo salvadoreño se encuentra empeñado en dura lucha contra la tiranía militar implantada el 25 de enero del presente año, y en que las arbitrariedades, los allanamientos, los asaltos a los locales sindicales y de las organizaciones democráticas, los asesinatos, los destierros y encarcelamientos (secuestros) son el diario acontecer, queremos pedir muy especialmente, una amplia campaña por el cese del terror, por el regreso de los exilados políticos (que son centenares), por el cese de la persecución a las organizaciones democráticas y a los dirigentes, y por la libertad de los presos políticos. Los más destacados dirigentes que se encuentran presos, y por quienes pedimos una campaña de solidaridad internacional, son:

LUIS FELIPE CATIVO:

Secretario General de la CGTS (Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños), detenido desde el mes de marzo de este año.

CARLOS GALLARDO y CARLOS GUIROLA:

Profesores, dirigentes del Frente Magisterial Salvadoreño (organización democrática de maestros, no gubernamental), presos desde el 18 de julio de este año.

Además de ellos hay otros presos políticos, pero en los compañeros nombrados, la tiranía se ha ensañado más. Las condicio--

condiciones en que se encuentran estos compañeros y los demás presos políticos son muy serias; están secuestrados, sin saberse exactamente en qué cárcel; se supone que están en el Cuartel de la Guardia Nacional de San Salvador, pero cada vez que los familiares se presentan recursos de exhibición personal, son trasladados a otras cárceles del interior de la República. Los familiares no pueden pasarles ni dinero, ni alimentos, ni ropa. Se ha sabido que se encuentran muy enfermos y se tiene la honda preocupación en este sentido.

Las organizaciones que están bajo diaria represión y cuyos dirigentes se encuentran en condiciones de dura persecución, son:

-EL PARTIDO COMUNISTA SALVADOREÑO (clandestino desde 1932).

-LA CONFEDERACION GENERAL DE TRABAJADORES SALVADOREÑOS (CGTE), cuyo local ha sido allanado en repetidas ocasiones y finalmente clausurado por la policía, que se robó los muebles y pertenencias de los sindicatos.

-EL MOVIMIENTO ESTUDIANTEL UNIVERSITARIO DEMOCRATICO (La AGES -Asociación General de Estudiantes Universitarios). Pero, además, se encuentran reprimidas también otras organizaciones estudiantiles democráticas como la AEU (Acción Estudiantil Universitaria), el FUC (Frente Centralista Universitario).

-EL FRENTE MAGISTERIAL SALVADOREÑO.

-EL FRAM (Partido Revolucionario Abril y Mayo).

-el FUAR (Frente Unico de Accion Revolucionaria), importante organización en la que se han unificado todos los sectores más avanzados del pueblo que luchan contra la tiranía y que es, por tanto, el frente único de combatientes contra la dictadura actual.

Todos estos organismos, y otros más (juveniles, campesinos, etc), llevan a cabo una intensa y diaria lucha contra la tiranía, organizan al pueblo, lo movilizan en los centros de trabajo, en la calle y en las plazas, en acciones masivas frecuentes; tiene cada organismo su propia prensa clandestina, y le imprimen a la lucha una -

tónica muy combativa,

Estamos seguros que vuestros Partidos movilizarán a las fuerzas democráticas de sus respectivos países, en solidaridad con nuestros presos políticos y con las luchas de nuestro pueblo, y que en el momento en que éste alcance alguna victoria significativa en su lucha heroica contra el imperialismo y la reacción internacional, la pronta solidaridad de los pueblos hermanos le ayudará a frustrar la revancha imperialista.

En nombre del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño agradecemos mucho a vuestro Partido esta fraternal ayuda y solidaridad.

Con saludos revolucionarios,

LA Delegación del Partido Comunista Salvadoreño al XXII Congreso del P.C.U.S.

31 de octubre de 1961.

1 - Curran
1 - Halcen
1 - Lillins

113-7-210

Date: December 27, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS - CUBA

According to a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, the Cuban Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union boasted that launching platforms have been completed in the Glencoe de Zapata, Cuba, area with all their missiles aimed at Miami, Florida. This source also said that the Cubans claimed they are ready to defend themselves in the event the United States attacks or supports an attack on Cuba. The source was unable to evaluate the veracity of the statements made by members of the Cuban Delegation.

Another source who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has been in close contact with members of the Cuban Delegation to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has advised that he has not received any information concerning the above-cited alleged statements by representatives of the Cuban Delegation.

1 - Chief
Current Intelligence/Indications Center
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief of Staff for Intelligence

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1 - 103-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

① - 103-428091 (Solo)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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~~SECRET~~

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: First source is [] high official of Communist Party of Mexico, as reported in Mexico City cable 12-20-61. Second source is CG 5824-S*, top level Chicago informant who attended Communist Party Congress in question. Information furnished by CG 5824-S* (as reported in Chicago teletype 12-22-61) has been paraphrased in order to protect this sensitive source. Letter classified "~~Secret~~" since disclosure could possibly jeopardize source's furnishing extremely valuable data on continuing basis. b7D

~~SECRET~~

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